The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,298.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8

Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As per line.

Second Ditto ... 4 „

Third and succeeding 2 „

In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

TWEEDIE—April 7th, at Perelmttie, Jessore, the wife of Charles Tweedie, Esq., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	28th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	[illegible]	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	[illegible]	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	6th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about......11th and 25th.

Kurrachee on......10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 130 H. P., Commander, J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	& 15	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle		24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. DAY, will be despatched as above on 1st May at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on [illegible] days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay [illegible]	[illegible]	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	[illegible]	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla	[illegible]	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - - Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - - Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry - „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry - „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - - Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 25th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
FARES.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	[illegible]	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	} Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE A 1 Screw Steamer "TYNEMOUTH," 1,410 Tons Captain G. H. FORSTER, R.N., will sail as above about 25th April. For Passage only apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or to CAPTAIN FORSTER, at Blair and Mackintosh's, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

BARQUE "NILE," BRISTOW, Master. For Freight or Passage apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 13th April 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Ship "MERCHANTMAN," MOUBILYAN, Commander, under engagement with H. M. Government to sail on or about the 29th instant, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents Ship *Merchantman.*

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent; MR. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.........£60 } Exclusive of Wines and

Second Class.........£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1300, Tons, Captain POMEROY, will be despatched about 4th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Madura*, Captain PARBETT, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay, failing which their Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain PARBETT will not be responsible for damage to any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Madura*.

CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA" are requested to send in their MSS on or before the 25th inst. The Publisher hopes in future to bring this Publication out regularly on the 1st of each month.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE FIRST PARSEE BARONET:
being passages from the Life and Fortunes of the late
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BARONET,
BY
COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR,
Late of the Elphinstone College.
To be had at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao,
Price—Rs. 2 each.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,	

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SIXTH CALL OF RUPEES 100 PER SHARE.—FINAL NOTICE.—To SHAREHOLDERS.—All Shares on which the SIXTH and LAST CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on the 15th ultimo, is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before SATURDAY the 21st instant, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, and disposed of as the Directors may deem fit.

By order,

Bombay, 9th April 1866. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine up to noon on TUESDAY the 24th instant, for the conveyance from Bombay to the Andamans of 177 Native Convicts, and to Singapore 6 Chinese time-expired Convicts—Vessel finding fittings and provisions for them.

2nd. A Native Guard accompanies the Convicts to the Andamans,—Vessel finding Provisions only for the Guard.

3rd. No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 19th April 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—ALL DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

WALTER & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
12, Meadow Street.

Tweed Travelling Suits...	...Rs. 20
Black Venetian Morning Coats, silk lined	„ 40
Plain and mixed Melton Morning Coats	„ 30
A large assortment of Best West of England Angolas ... suit...	„ 40
Riding Trousers made from very superior Bedford Cord	„ 25
All Wool Flannel Shirts, very thin and shrunk, each...	„ 7
Pyjamas from Ditto ... pair...	„ 7
Newest shape in Drab Shell Hats ... each...	„ 7½

Hats in Felt, Tweed, and Straw.

White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Buckskin and Driving Gloves, White Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Neck Ties, &c. &c.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced Cutter, who has lately been in the employ of Messrs. POOL & Co., London.

Patterns—Post-free—with instructions for self-measurement.

20th April 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આસારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.

Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.

Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.

Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.

ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.

CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port. C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice MR. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Received per "Overland Mail," a consignment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com- "missions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a pair of HORSES will be sold by AUCTION at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s on SATURDAY the 21st April, on account of Lieut. H. MARTIN, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Nursingpore, Central Provinces.

Bombay, 27th March 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned being duly appointed LIQUIDATORS of the above Company, do hereby require any person or persons having Claims against the said Company to forward particulars of such Claims for examination within fourteen days from this date, to the address of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Dean Lane.

W. GILBERT, } Liquidators.
F. CHAMBERS, }

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED), in Liquidation.—To FARMERS, HORSE BREEDERS, CATTLE DEALERS, and AGRICULTURISTS.

The following LIVE STOCK, now on the lands of the above Company, is offered for immediate sale. The celebrated Bay and Arab Stallion, *Caractacus*, aged 8 years, an admirable and invaluable Horse for breeding purposes.

Two Bay English Mares, each 8 years old.
One Bay Australian Mare in foal.
Two Chesnut Arab Mares in foal.
One Bay English Mare in foal.
Six Grey Arab Mares in foal.
Three Bay Arab Mares in foal.
One White Arab Mare aged.
One Bay Arab Mare aged.
Two Grey Arab Mares aged.
One Chesnut Tattoo.
Eight Foals, some of them of great promise.
Forty Buffaloes in Calf.
Five Calves.
Twenty-one Bullocks.
Thirty-one Cows.
Eight Bull Calves.
Five Heifer Calves.

The above can be inspected at Hutnoor in Khandeish, on application to MR. ATKINSON of Kunkur, near Challesgaum, and offers will be received by the undersigned, Liquidators of the Company.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

W. GILBERT.
F. CHAMBERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—ALL DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE, }
G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, }

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8	per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7	ditto.
„ 12 „	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ......Rs. 1-6 per pound.

Cheese all kinds in cut ......Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right to QUARRY and REMOVE STONE and EARTH from certain Government hilly ground at Sewree for a period of six months from 1st May 1866, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY the 27th of April 1866.

Plans of the ground and the terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

G. NORMAN, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 11th April 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED)—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—In pursuance of a Requisition signed by twenty registered Shareholders representing 2,000 Shares and upwards, an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at No. 7, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with Estimated Statement to 30th December last.

2nd. To consider the advisability of continuing or winding up the Bank.

3rd. To elect Directors.

4th. To elect Auditors.

Should the Shareholders at such Meeting resolve that it is expedient that the Company be wound up, then it will be proposed

5th. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

N. B.—The Accounts will be open for inspection at the Office on and after the 20th instant, and printed lists of Shareholders will be supplied on application.

Bombay, 13th April 1866.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.

The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—

Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Dress Suits, from Rs. 80 to 100.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Woollen Cord Riding Breeches and Trousers, Rs. 20 to 30.
New Elphinstone Shirts, Rs. 50 per half dozen.
Best all Wool Shirts, Rs. 10.
Best Silk and Wool Cloth, Rs. 10-8.
Best Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20.
New Elphinstone ditto ditto, Rs. 20.
Gents' Dress White Shirts, "very fine," Rs. 70.
The Improved Corazza Shirts, Rs. 50 per dozen.
White and Coloured Long Cloth Shirt, Rs. 24 per dozen.
3,000 dozen Linen Collars in all the new shapes, from Rs. 6 per dozen.
An endless assortment of Hosiery, from Rs. 5 per dozen.
White and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Dogskin, Buckskin and Doeskin Gloves.
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.
Overland Trunks in all sizes.
Christy's best Silk and Drab Hats.
Ellwood's Helmets and Shooting Hats.
Railway Rugs.
Best Witney Blankets.
Turkish Towels in 3 sizes.
Huckaback Towels.

N. B—Up Country orders will receive prompt attention and early dispatch. Cards for self-measurement and sample sent post free.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICES.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—(*Late Supreme Court File*)

EQUITY SIDE.

Veerbaee, wife of Rahim Alladeen, an Infant, by Alladeen Hubibhoy, her father-in-law and next friend .. ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, deceased, Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy and Currimbhoy Goolam Hoosen Khan, an Infant ... ...*Defendants.*

AND,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*

BY ORIGINAL BILL.

AND,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*

BY SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above causes, dated the 11th day of September 1865, the following Property will be sold, subject to certain condition of sale, in several Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th and 7th days of April respectively, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece of foras land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalow, chawl, cook-room, stable, trees, tanks, and wells, &c., standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 4, 8, 21, 22, and 526, and containing by admeasurement 45,219 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Whittaker and the property of Essoo Damodhur, on or towards the North by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire, on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Gas Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, and wells standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the native town of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 194, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 76, and containing by admeasurement 505 5/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Pinjrapole Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee, on or towards the North by Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, and on or towards the South by property belonging to the Pinjrapole.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenance, situate at Jugjeevun Keeka Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Shawatlee Dewalee, on or towards the West by Jugjeewun Keeka Street, on or towards the North by the House of Narrondass Vanidass, on or towards the South by Jamlee Motla Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sanjun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the Island of Bombay, at Shamajee Hassajee Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 724, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement 338 3/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Lahbaee, wife of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, on or towards the South by the house of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by Shamajee Hassajee Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Shamajee Hassajee Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and containing by admeasurement 134 4/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Shamajee Hassajee Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the other side of which is the house of Cassum Natha, on or towards the North by the house of Gangjee Sayanee, on or towards the South by the house of Cassum Natha.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Chinch Bunder, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1083, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and containing by admeasurement 137 8/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Street, on or towards the West by a Gully on the other side of which there are stables, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Fukeer Khan, on or towards the South by Government ground now vacant.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cazee Syed Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector or Land Revenue under No 7[illegible]1 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and containing by admeasurement 106 6/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the West by the gully there on the other side of which is the house of Mooljee Dhunjee, on or towards the North by the house of Jehtah Dhurumsey, and on or towards the South by the house of Dossa Nursey.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate in Bombay, at Bengalpoora, Oomerkarry 1st Street, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public gully on the other side of which is the house of Sudasew Pha uck, on or towards the West by Oomerkarry 1st Street, on or towards the North by the public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Fawa Hurry Waraker, on or towards the South by a passage on the other side of which is the house of Narayen Khundojee.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 9.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road leading to Mahim Bazaar, on or towards the West by the house of Khoja Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by a gully on the other side of which is the house of Maubaee, widow of Fackeer Kheraj, and on or towards the South by a public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Chandoo Cassum.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 10.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in the undivided equal half part of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalows, stables, wells, trees standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situated at Bandora, in the Collectorate of Tanna, in Salsette, and containing by admeasurement 5520 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Domingo, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder, on or towards the North by the property of Ruttonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the South by the public tank there.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 11.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and late Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage or tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, being No. 34 Prava Grande, and contiguous to the guard house at Macao in China.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Master in Equity and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Gangbaee, No. 5, Forbes Street, and at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, RAMSDEN and PRESCOT, Solicitors for Thavur Moola.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865 CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED.

WANTED A PASSAGE.—A Missionary of the C M. S. wishes to send a Native Christian Boy to England. The Boy can speak English, and would act as a servant, or take care of a Child. His passage paid to Southampton or if via Marseilles to London, is all that is required. Apply at the Robert Money Institution, Esplanade.

REQUIRED for the Office of the Controller Public Works Accounts, the following Printing Establishment:—

5 Compositors. Salaries from 15 to 40 Rupees.
1 Pressman .... 12 „
1 Inklayer .... 7 „

Apply at the Office on the Esplanade.

A. DAVIDSON Captain, R.E.,
Acting Controller of P. W. Accounts.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a COMFORTABLE HOME in a European Family, near the Fort. Terms moderate. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

9th April 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (with immediate entry), a large upper-storied BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for a large Family. Rent reasonable. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, 7 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 125, 175, 200, 200, 225, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), a cool comfortable BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, consisting of 4 Bed, 2 Dressing, 2 Bath, Dining and Dressing Rooms, Papered, Matted and newly Painted, with Out-Houses and large Compound. Water laid on Rent Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, two comfortable BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 375 and 450 per month furnished, or Rs. 300 and 350 unfurnished. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co,
11 Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!
THEATRE CROWDED TO THE CEILING!!

In consequence of the enthusiastic reception PROFESSOR BUSHELL met with on the occasion of his fourth appearance in Bombay, *hundreds being unable to gain admission*, Mr. McCOLLUM has pleasure in announcing that another Entertainment will take place on

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...	...Rs. 5
Stalls...	„ 3
Upper Circle.	„ 2
Pit...	„ 1

☞ Tickets may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence at 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONERY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—At 1 o'clock on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at MESSRS. BENNETT and Co.'s SALE, a very high caste showy bay Arab riding HORSE, extremely fast and good in all his paces, the property of a gentleman gone to England: believed to be perfectly sound.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, BOILER PLATES, 6 feet long, 2 to 3 feet broad, and ¼ to ½ inch thick. Apply to DHURUMSEY JEEWA & Co., Iron Depot, Carnac Bunder.

FOR SALE shortly expected, per *City of Madras*, a GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON BUNGALOW, divided into three compartments, with two Bath-rooms attached, projecting Verandah all round, and supported on highly carved and fluted Pillars.

For plan and further particulars apply to the undersigned. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

FOR SALE—

1 40 Horse Power Condensing Engine, complete.
2 Improved patent Brick-making Machines, calculated to turn out 33,000 Bricks per day.
1 Double action Brick and Tile-making Machine.
1 Improved Brick Pressing Machine.
2 Clay Crushing and Pugging Machines.
2 Sets Hoist and Waggon Tippling Machinery.
2 „ of Clay Lifts.

Wrought Iron Waggons, Bridge Rails, Circular Saw Bench, Saws, &c.,—quantity of Spades, Picks, Barrows, Piping, Tools, Stores, &c. &c. For further information apply to

A. D. GRANT,
T. D. MOORE,
Liquidators Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited).

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Hannibal.*

A very neat and highly furnished Malvern Dog Cart, with lamps, by Macnaught and Smith.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by P. Pallser of London.

One Ditto Canbody Ditto, on C. Spring, by Thomas Starton, London.

A very light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians with lamps, by Hamilton of London.

One Ditto very neat full size Ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie.*

A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat with lamps. A neat, commodious, and a best carriage, guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

A set of very best covered Buckles, single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1¼ yard thong.

Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

Property of a Gentleman.

One second-hand English-built self-driving Napoleon Phaeton, with lamps and shaft.

One nearly new handsome Cab with glass shutter for Monsoon.

ALSO,

Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of 2 Gentlemen.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Friday Afternoon.

Nothing doing. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Credits... ..	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents ..	Do. do. ...	2s 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	40 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	212

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs	pr. ct.		
3,00,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	2½	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	10 p ct pm.
....	200	1.0	....	Asiatic New Issue...	28 p ct pm.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p ct pm.
1,20,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	40 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	16 p ct pm. ex. d.
750,00	25	2.0	......	Bombay City Bank.	51 p share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	31 p ct dis.
2,00,000	200	200	Rs4 p..	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	39 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank... ...	6 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	(incldg n S 64 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	3 discount.
750,000	25	25	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	13 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ..	59 p ct pm am.
625,000	250	25	...	East Indian Bank ..	49 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	69 p ct dis.
200,000	100	2..	......	London & Bombay B.	11 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,020	13	Madras Bank.. ..	.6½ pm.
1,00,000	500	2.6	6 p ct	National Bank of India	Par.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	105 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	40 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank ..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	200	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	Par.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 p..	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	82 p share.
400,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ..	30 p sh e.
1200000	400	100	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	
130000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital..	12½ p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	....	Grand Finance Co..	32 Rs. per share.
800,000	400	50	....	Mofussil Financial Association.	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	800 pm. nm.
1,680,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	850 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	20 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ...	350 per share.
110,00	2,000	900	... ..	House and Land Investment Co. ...	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	825 per share.
......	2,000	1,400	25 p s	Port Canning...	250 pm.
......	10,000	6,000		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,700 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000		Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,50.		Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	825 per share.
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000		Western India Ship Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300	....	Bombay Contract and Building Co	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	900	....	Bonded Warehouse	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
.....	....	250	....	Goa Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50	....	Bombay Gas Co. ..	
115,670	1,000	50	....	East India Cotton Agency..	
45,000	200	100	....	Khandeish Farming Co.	
230,000	500	10'	....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.)	
6,500	350	280	....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) ..	
30,000	1000	500	....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld) ..	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 .. .. }
" " " " " 1842-43 .. .. } " 87¼
" " " " " 1854-55 .. .. }
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. " 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. .. " 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent. .. .. " 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 226
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 219
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 20th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)..	345 to 350
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. ..	315 to 350
Surat and Broach (New)..	345 to 350
Porebunder (New)..	330 to 340
Veeraval (New)	330 to 340
Khandeish (New)	325 to 335
Dharwar (now ready)	390 to 395
Hinghunghaut (New)	385 to 390
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	315 to 350

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 20.

Davidson, Captain F., 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

Barras, Captain, 29th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.

Jones, Captain, 18th Regiment N. I, on leave, from Dwarka.

Greig, Lieutenant P. H., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Benson, Captain W. W., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Woodward, Captain W. W., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Gaye, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Walshe, Surgeon Major H., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—April 20.

Barras, Captain, 29th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Grant, Captain G. C., Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Europe.

Bogle, Lieutenant G. J., 103rd Foot, on duty, to Mhow.

Hobson, Lieutenant H. A., 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Sion Fort.

Aytoun, Captain, 96th Foot, on medical certificate, to Europe.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 19th April.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with a detachment of Invalids and Time-expired men proceeding to England, on board the ship *Merchantman*:—Major P. J. Grant, 1st Battalion 7th Foot, and Captain R. A. Mostyn, 96th Foot, to command; Lieutenant G. G. Peterkin, 45th Foot, to do duty.

SHIPPING.

April.	DEPARTURES		
20 Bhima (s)	Bonfellow	Aden and Suez.
	Falkland	Pender	Moulmein.
	Mogul	Hinson	Liverpool.
	Taptee (s)	Druff	Gulf of Cutch.

The British ship *May Queen*, A. Pennie, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Himalaya*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Carnatic*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Agra*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

Arrival.—April 13th, ship *Solway*.
Departures—April 13th, ships *Lizzie Oakford*, and *J. O. Baker*.

NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

List of Wood Engravings.
Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," Bombay Gazette Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar hill, now in occupation of T. C Anstey, Esq. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, airy ROOMS near the Court, fit for BARRISTERS' or LAWYERS' Offices. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator, Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.
N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

STEAM Ship *Bhima*, with Overland Cargo ex *Apollo*, having arrived, Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and to take delivery of their Goods from the Boree Bunder. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 20th April.

A CARD.—CLARENDON HOTEL, Matheran, newly built, near the Bungalow formerly belonging to Mr. Cartwright, occupies one of the best sites on the Hill, and commands a beautiful view. Comfortable Apartments. Good Table and moderate Charges Will be opened on the 1st May next under the management of G. S. M. DE SOUZA, alias KAKA.
Matheran, 19th April 1866.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4-30 P. M.—His Excellency Sir H. BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., K.S.I., has kindly consented to take the Chair.
Members and Friends of the Society are invited to attend.
F. M. DAVIDSON, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April 1866.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Old British Hotel.—On and after MONDAY the 23rd inst. the SALE PRICE of ICE will be ONE ANNA PER POUND.
Consumers are hereby notified that NO CREDIT will be given; and notes for Ice, unless accompanied by the money to pay for the same, will have no notice taken of them.
Outstation orders must be accompanied by remittance, or no Ice will be sent.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—
Champagne............Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.
Moselle .... do. do.
Hock .... do. do.
Sherry .... do.
Port .... do.
Claret .... do. do.
Brandy .... do.
SILLAR & Co.

HORSE TAMING.
PROFESSOR BELEW,
THE GREAT AMERICAN HORSE TAMER,
Respectfully announces to the Public that he will deliver a
FREE LECTURE,
On the Science of Horsemanship, on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at half past 3 o'clock P. M., in the Tent on the Esplanade, formerly occupied by McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.
At the close of the Lecture PROFESSOR BELEW will give practical ILLUSTRATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS to those who are desirous of being taught his system, presenting each Pupil with his new Illustrated Book "THE HORSEMAN'S COMPLETE GUIDE." Tickets of admission, entitling the holder to admission to all performances, including book, Rs. 20.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at the door of the Tent on day of lecture.
Gentlemen desirous of instructions will please make early application, as PROFESSOR BELEW'S engagements in London compel him to leave India on the 29th instant.
N. B.—Two wild and vicious Horses have been procured especially for this occasion, one of which bit and otherwise severely injured a syce a few days ago.

PROFESSOR BELEW,
THIS AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

FREE LECTURE TO-DAY,
AT THE
TENT ERECTED ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER
will appear this afternoon,
AT 3 O'CLOCK, AT THE
TENT ON THE ESPLANADE.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns of Allepey, on SATURDAY the 5th May 1866 / 24 Chittra 1041, 21 Candies more or less of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and ½ candy more or less of SEEDS, the same being the crop of the present season.
2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.
3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs per candy, and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.
4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¼ to the Rupee.
5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.
6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."
7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and further, shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.
8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.
9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.
HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.
Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.
MONDAY EVENING, 23rd APRIL.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of Messrs.
PIERCE and BROWER,
and positively
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
As the Company leave India by the Mail of the 29th inst.
First time this season of the
MUMMY,
in which
DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his great character of
GINGER BLUE.
Last time in Bombay of the
BENGALEE BABOO.
MUSICAL INTERLUDE
BY
J. O. PIERCE
THE
AWFUL HEAVY SWELL
and the
CATS,
BY DAVE CARSON
A SELECTED PROGRAMME.
Messrs. PEIRCE and BROWER trust that the Entertainment they offer to the Public of Bombay will meet with their patronage and support.
PROGRAMME.
Part First.
Overture .... San Francisco Minstrels.
Chorus (Music from Trovatore) .... Do.
Thoughts of Home.......... H. C. Campbell.
The Awful Heavy Swell ... Dave Carson.
The Old Pine Tree.......... T. P. Brower.
The Cats. (With Original imitations).......... Dave Carson.
"Beautiful Isle at the Sea" J. O. Pierce.
Finale to part first
The DAK GHARREE (by particular desire),
DAVE CARSON.
INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.
Part Second.
Evening Chimes—Ballad—Words and Music by (J. O. Pierce) .... H. C. Campbell.
Duet—Sardinia Tibia and Piano.......... Pierce and Palin.
After which DAVE CARSON will appear for the last time in Bombay in his great original character of the
BENGALEE BABOO.
Pas de Chenois .... Mons. Espenoza.
Musical Interlude .... J. O. Pierce.
INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the truly laughable Farce
THE MUMMY.
Ginger Blue (afterwards the Mummy)... Dave Carson.
Dr. Doublehead, in search of a Mummy. T. P. Brower.
George Potts, a Mummy Wallah... J. O. Pierce.
Mr. Itlepootles. Another Mummy Hunter. H. C. Campbell.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Dress Circle..........Rs. 5 | Upper Circle..........Rs. 2
Stalls .... " 3 | Pit .... " 1
Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine o'clock.

THE BENGALEE BABOO:
WORDS AND MUSIC FOR SALE AT Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, AND AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.—NOTICE.—Whereas since the 19th of last month, Iron Pot Sleepers and Iron Tie Rods have thrice been placed by some evil disposed person or persons on the rails between the 45th and 46th mile, or about half way between Wassind and Titwalla Stations, with the object of causing an accident, NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted by the G. I. P. Railway Company to any person who shall give such information to the Agent, or to the Railway or Government Police authorities, as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.
20th April 1866.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN
Leading Articles:—
India and England.
Central Europe.
The Persian Gulf and the question of the Empire.
Major Thacker.
Local and General News:—
English News to 26th March.
The Aga Khan case.
The Russians in Bokhara.
The Steam Fire Engine.
Mr. Schreiber again.
Death of the ex-Queen of the French.
Cabool affairs; &c. &c. &c.
Latest Telegraphic Information, European and Indian.
Comments on the Week,
with all
The Commercial, Shipping, & Military News of the Week.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition.. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under .... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.
FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
" Indore. ...	" 50	" 70	" 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.
The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Madras,
Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajabpett, Wellington, and Yercand.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Calcutta,
Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.
By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.
The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.
Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.
Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.
Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 29, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 29th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	April 11	Kurrachee	April 14
Agra	April 14	Lahore	April 11
Allahabad	April 13	London	Mar. 23
Australia	Feb. 24	Mauritius	Mar. 17
Alexandria	Mar. 13	Madras	April 14
Bangalore	April 14	Malta	Mar. 26
Calcutta	April 14	Meerut	April 13
Cape	Feb. 13	Ootacamund	April 12
Ceylon	Mar. 29	Oudh	April 14
Cochin	Mar. 18	Penang	Mar. 24
Delhi	April 14	Punjaub	April 11
France	Mar. 20	Suez	April 4
Hongkong	Mar. 15	Singapore	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

Our system of drill furnishes the subject of an exceedingly able article in the *Saturday Review*, (the London, one we mean) in which the new movements introduced by the Americans in the late war are compared with the evolutions of British infantry. General Morris's drill-book is the standard work on the transatlantic method of manœuvring, and we are able to compare the two systems with great facility by its aid. As might be expected, simplicity and quickness are the qualities most sought for by the Americans, under pressure of the necessity for bringing young inexperienced soldiers into the field, and working them over all sorts of districts, and on any ground, probably under fire. The chief characteristics of our method are, as is pretty well known to many of our readers, mechanical smoothness and precision, together with great variety.

Before we follow in the track of the *Saturday Review* and institute the above comparison, let us enquire, what is the use of drill, and what is its object? First, for the object. Once upon a time, as the children's books say, the human race discovered that the power of combination was great, and that, by acting judiciously in concert, a few men could obtain superiority over a larger number unorganised. Obedience, prompt and implicitly, is a *sine qua non* of rapid combination in unforeseen circumstances. These two axioms evidently form the basis of all drill, the object of which is to enable a few men to do the work of many, or to render one body of troops virtually stronger than its numerically equal antagonist. Which system is the best for this purpose, the American or the English? We think the American, for reasons which we shall give presently; and on this point, therefore, we give the preference to the new method. So much for the *object* of drill. We now come to the *use* of it. It must be remembered that we cannot be always fighting; the tax-payers would not stand that. At the same time we must be always ready to fight. An apparently pugnacious individual often leads in reality the quietest life. Thus we find it expedient to saddle ourselves with a standing army, which must be usually unemployed, at least in the duties which it is intended to perform. The problem thus laid before us for solution is to find occupation of a suitable nature for a large body of healthy, ignorant, or only partially educated men. Herein the army differs from all other callings. The labourer or the mechanic has to perform a certain task; the more work he gets through, the greater will be the result. The shopkeeper must look after his shop or his business suffers. The sailor has plenty to do to sail his ship. But if the whole army went to sleep for six months of peace, the only result would be the saving of clothes and food. What, then, is to be done with these idle men? becomes a serious question. Those who pique themselves on their strong common sense will reply that "the proper course, obviously, is to utilize their leisure by giving them such instruction as will render their services more efficient when required." This is all very well, but it is not easy to play at fighting, any more than at chess by one's self. Roughly, the art of war consists in killing the enemy, and not being killed. The means to this end are good manœuvring and good shooting. The former was originally, as we have said, the object of drill, but it so happens that only three or four out of a whole bookful of our evolutions are ever practised in front of an enemy. What, then, is the use of drill as laid down in our manuals? We answer, that the use is twofold: it serves to keep the soldier up to the mark of discipline and instantaneous obedience; it also finds him a constant, though irksome, employment. The authorities appear to be fully impressed with the advantage of this second effect of drill, for no sooner does the army become thoroughly acquainted with one method of performing a manœuvre, than another one is introduced; and drill books and regulations are ever changing. At home this constant making and slaying of giants, this endless marching and countermarching, is found tolerably effective in furnishing some work for idle hands to do. True, it is a little like turning a crank, or pouring water into a sieve, or rolling a stone up a hill, but yet it affords exercise, and occupies time. In India we cannot do quite so much in this way, and the burden and heat of the day is necessarily a time of unrefreshing rest to the soldier. In spite of the difficulty of climate, however, we manage to keep the men out of mischief pretty well. The American system is so easy that it would be a mere farce to keep soldiers drilling at it constantly. It is eminently adapted to the wants of our cousins, being learnt immediately, very easy to remember and highly effective over rough ground. Thus the citizen soldiers, when fighting is over, can resume their civil labours, and be found equally efficient when again required for the service of their country. Military readers will at once comprehend the simplicity and quickness of the American system, when we mention that nearly every thing is done by fours. The companies are drawn up in line, and fours right or left take them wherever they want to go. Diagonal movements (half right, &c.) are much used for quickness sake. Tedious and accurate dressing is dispensed with, and the absurdity of wheeling in line done away with. We say absurdity, for what can be more senseless than to choose such a method of getting the men into a certain formation, is the most difficult possible to do well, and takes double the time, or nearly so of the simpler method. Can the time of the soldier be employed in no better way than in teaching him showy but useless manœuvres? Is it not possible to instruct him better in the art of shooting? The present plan is admirably calculated to enable him to hit a target, of which he knows the distance, which is stationary, and which does not fire back again; this must be acknowledged: but does it increase his presence of mind, and his power of killing a real enemy? This is very doubtful we fear; so many accounts of soldiers' conduct in action agree in this point, that we are forced to believe that the instructions of science are thrown off together with the mathematical adjustment of the belt. How is this to be remedied, and how is the soldier to be made to understand his weapon better? We believe that few learn well what is taught in an irksome manner. If the riflemen were allowed to shoot, under certain restrictions, for his own amusement, it would make a wonderful difference in his feelings on the subject. At present we are trying to serve two masters in our management of the army. We try to make the soldier act intelligently, and yet we endeavour to keep him always in the condition of a machine. We cannot do both well. We are educating him as much as we can, and thus complying with the requirements of increasing civilization; we must give up the more mechanical part of our discipline and allow his intelligence room to work.

REVIEW.

The Traveller's Book. Collector's Bungalow, Gairsoppa Falls. North Canara.

A great many residents in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies have visited and admired the many beauties of Gairsoppa Falls, and have copiously described the sentiments that occurred to them in a book kept for the purpose at the bungalow there. As, however, there is no other copy of the work, few people have an opportunity of reading it, and as none has hitherto been published, a short review of its contents may perhaps interest the general public, and preserve some trace of it, if by any chance the original should be lost or destroyed.

The entries begin in 1841 and are continued up to the present time. They comprise all kinds of matter varying with and displaying the individual characters of the author, and will, therefore, well repay their perusal, by any one addicted to metaphysical or æsthetic studies.

The first page is an extract from Murray's Guide, and serves as a preface and compendium for the rest. Although deficient in sentiment, it teems with statistics and information. Then follow the names of different Madras officers employed in the district, with one or two accurate and unpretending descriptions of the scene. Soon after this we find a high ecclesiastic recording his gratitude "to Providence for having been permitted to visit the most glorious work of Nature's God he has ever seen or ever hopes to see." Just below this his chaplain scores a memorandum to the same effect, stealing both his words and ideas from his superior's inspiration; but probably hoping to see more of the world, he makes no comparative estimate of his pleasure. He only calls it "extreme," weakly underlining the word, instead of looking for another or a better. The book now arrives at the weather or Pendennis stage, and we find some genius telling how he exclaimed, "Lo, with three notes of admiration the unique, the beautiful, the grand, the awful." These adjectives along with "magnificent," "truly sublime," "delightful," and "enchanting" occur with great frequency, and seem to be used synonymously, the different shades of meaning never being accurately distinguished. The same writer, in the most innocent manner, then tells us that somebody once told him that if Dante, before he wrote, had seen the chasm, he would, without doubt, have described it as the entrance to hell. To which remark, a later writer has appended a note in pencil, "That there is no such glorious chasm any where near that region, there is no water there nor the sound thereof."

During the next two or three years, some of the writers indulge in a plainer and less flowery style, more suited to commonplace topics. One tells us how he found very little water in the Falls, another prefers catching carp to gazing on the scenery, while a third describes how a glass of beer proved more refreshing than the spray. Yet amid this frivolous mode of thought, there are signs of a reaction. The book soon gets to that period which in the development of the individual is known as the Byronic. Prose will no longer suffice, and one poet begins a strain of turgid rhymes by darkened gloomy allusions to the sea,

> "Stranger, if ere thy lot has lain
> Amid the danger of the main, &c."

Then, by a break of thought almost as sudden as the fall of the river, he leaps to Gairsoppa, and after a hiatus of prose about the depth of the Falls, he winds up with strong calls to repentence, like another Baptist threatening the wicked and adulterous Jews by the river of Jordan. Yet such is the pomp and vanity of the world, in the middle of a long essay, which begins with poetical phrases and ends with natural theology, we find an officer describing a fish, "a very fine fellow, about 5 lbs. weight, which he had caught for dinner." The serious strain had, however, made an impression on another writer, who starts with the Latin names of some plants, for which piece of conceit he is severely dealt with by a commentator on the margin.

About the time of the French Revolution in 1849, the critical and satirical element makes its first appearance, when some one intimates in reserved and secret language as if he wrote only for the eclectic few that though the scenery might be sublime, the attempts to describe it were rather the reverse. This bad example spreads, and gives rise to several chafing remarks on our essayist, who favours us, from time to time, with his productions in poetry and prose. Then follow some measurement of height by the barometer and thermometer, a recipe to keep off leeches, suggestions as to fire-balloons, soundings of the water, and other information which is as accurate as it is really new and valuable. In 1859 some one objects to what he calls the "sentimental dodge," and ridicules as preposterous the "idea of a harum-scarum subaltern attempting to write his sentiments." An anonymous artist of great comic talent has illustrated this with a drawing of "ye sentimental subaltern." This same lively humourist has also contributed two other clever caricatures.

These show the influence of the present trifling and irreverent age. A few Epicurean maxims occur in the next year or two, and a cynical sneering at former writers seems to prevail. There are also some ludicrous entries. One man evidently acquainted with simple equations tells us that he paid the Patel six rupees, but the Falls will repay a visit. Another wishes the three Presidencies to subscribe to build steps and bridges. A third has forgotten his bathing-tub, and would like a Government one for all comers. This furnishes a theme for a fourth, who rhymes "tub, scrub, grub, snub, and rub" in a faultless and exemplary manner. A fifth uses the words "meminisse juvabit" having forgotten the rest of the line. Some other classic supplies "Haec olim," and a later annotator completes the sentiment with "Forsan et." Two or three chivalrous gentlemen are anxious to help the ladies up the rocky paths, and one knowing party, evidently a married man, gives some valuable hints about their dress.

The tenor of the entries in the last few years show great discontent. This is only an evidence of a widespread feeling in India. The Falls are the same, the scenery as lovely as ever, its beauty undiminished by time or Sir Charles Wood: but men forget it, grumble, make remarks on upholstery, and would like to annihilate the Patel.

During the whole time over which these records extend, it is interesting to trace the rivalry between the bungalow on the Canara side and that on the Mysore frontier. They are a favourite subject for comparison, and the allusions to chickens and eggs show the difficulties of travelling in these jungly regions. One gentleman has made an elaborate report of fifteen paras. on this subject. The Assistant Collector in charge occasionally gets a sharp cut, and one or two sly pokes are attempted at the Collector himself. Yet all the while it is perfectly plain that the opportunity of venting their spleen in a book, has materially added to the enjoyment of the visitors. How could an Englishman be happy in India if there were no Government to grumble at?

Since the volume is useful as a valve for letting off the fumes of discontent in a quiet and harmless manner, some rules ought to be prescribed for its keeping. First, let all original writers keep to the old practice of leaving as wide a margin for criticism on the page as they have done in their style. During the last three years they have been in the habit of scribbling all across instead of leaving a side space for gloss and commentary. Secondly, let the critics behave themselves, and not write irreverently of religion. Owing to this sceptical age and Bishop Colenso, it is several years since any one has recorded an original remark on the subject, although there are several uncalled for sneers on the authors of the earlier part of the volume. The grave temper of an Englishman is always drawn to religious reverie in the contemplation of the solemn scenes of nature, and without this refining and awful influence, he would not have the strength of character he has. We should never forget that there is something sacred in such a feeling, even when unnecessarily displayed; and that at times levity, however witty, may be equally out of place. Thirdly, let nobody personate anybody else. Some one has counterfeited a lady's hand, and signing himself a lady's-maid, enquires whether one sweetly-poetical person is married, and suggests that he would adorn social little tea-parties in the servant's hall. Fourthly, let the book be bound afresh, and copies forwarded for record to the Talooka Cutcherry, the Karwar Library, and the Bombay Asiatic Society.

The *Englishman*:—We hear that the Shindoos are giving trouble on the Chittagong frontier, and committing raids on the frontier villages, plundering the villages and carrying away men and women into slavery.

The same:—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, that the Bombay Opera Company, expected by the *Erymanthe*, intend to give three Concerts in Calcutta, before continuing their journey to Simla. The first performance will take place in the Town Hall on the 20th instant.

The *Hurkaru*:—We are informed that it has been ruled by the Home Government, that the Civilians who have not served as Civil and Sessions Judges for a period of three years, are not eligible to become Judges of the High Court.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Private Telegram

LIVERPOOL, 14th April.

Panic still continues.

Fair Dhollera 11½d. A further decline expected of from 1d. to 2d.

By Indian Telegraph.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 20th April.

The flat *Cossipore*, with four lacs of cargo, totally lost at Channel creek.

The ship *Strathpeffer* on shore at Fisherman's Point, with little hope of escape.

CALCUTTA, 20th April.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 13½ dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 1½ to Rs. 1¾ pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 7.
Exchange, 2s. 2¼d.
Freights: Dead Weight, £1 5s.
Jute, £2 2s. 6d.
Seeds, £2 5s.
Shirtings, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 2-14.
Madapollams, Rs. 4.
Market for Mule Twist, 9 as. 9 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, very depressed.
Market for Twist, little business.

GALLE, 19th April.
Steamer *Orissa*, from Bombay, anchored.

CALICUT, 19th April.
Steamer *India*, from Cannanore, anchored.

CANNANORE, 19th April.
Steamer *Punjaub*, from Calicut, anchored.

BUSHIRE, 18th April.
Steamer *Martaban* arrived.

MUSSENDOM, 18th April.
Steamer *Coromandel* anchored.

BIMLIPATAM 20th April.
Steamer *Arabia*, from Coconada, anchored.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

Divine Service will be held to-morrow, by the Rev. W. B. Keer, on board the *Semiramis*, Bombay Marine, at 11 o'clock. The Blue Ensign will be hoisted at the main of the *Semiramis*.

We perceive from an advertisement elsewhere, that a hotel will be opened from the beginning of next month at Matheran, at which visitors are promised superior accommodation and attendance.

The hamal who was charged with stealing a quantity of paper from the Bank of Bombay, was brought up on remand yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; and on being convicted, sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The friends of Church Missions are invited to meet the Rev. J. M. Eppstein and Rev. J. H. Bruhl at the Byculla Boys' School, on Monday the 23rd instant, at 5-30 P. M., who have kindly offered to give some account of their experience, during fifteen years of Missionary work in Bagdad.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 19th and 6 P. M. of the 20th April: max. 44 hours 20 minutes; min. 20 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe 14th April.

We learn from the *Lancet* that the rats in the Parisian sewers are being killed by electricity. Wires, insulated by glass feet, and connected with a strong galvanic battery, are hung at short intervals, with little pieces of roast meat. By nibbling at the bait, the rats bring down the galvanic shock with terrific power upon their bodies, and death is instantaneous.

Rash and negligent driving is becoming very common in Bombay. No less than three buggywallas were charged with this offence yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. The charge was clearly proved against two of them, and His Worship did right to fine them twenty-five rupees each. The third one was remanded, pending the recovery of a person who has been injured and is detained in Hospital.

A Hindoo named Marootee Succaram, a bill collector in the employ of Mr. Samuel Giles, junior, broker, was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of the proceeds of four bills recovered by him on behalf of Mr. Giles, from Messrs. Nicol and Co., Robinson and Co., Knoop and Co, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, London and China, altogether amounting to Rs. 606-12-13.

A short time since some evil disposed person or persons placed on three several occasions some iron pot sleepers and iron tie rods on the line of rails of the G. I. P. Railway between Wassind and Titwalla stations. There can be very little doubt that they were so placed with the object of causing an accident. It will be perceived that the railway authorities have offered a reward of one thousand rupees to any one who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders. We sincerely hope that the guilty parties may be detected.

Good Luck.—Amongst the numerous ships that year after year trade between this port and Liverpool, one of the most favourite ships was formerly the *Zouave*, commanded by Captain John Malcolm, a well known Bombay skipper. Captain Malcolm a few years since gave up the sea to accept an appointment as ships' husband ashore; he appears to have been most successful in his calling and soon became a part owner of several vessels. This good luck seems to have followed him, for recently by the death of a distant relative who died intestate he has not only become Sir John Malcolm, Baronet, but has also come into possession of an immense fortune.

Death from Alcoholic Poison.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital, before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, touching the death of Sewram Chinappa. The deceased was formerly a muccadum at one of the cotton presses, but had been unemployed for some months past, and was excessively addicted to drinking. On Tuesday night, on his return home, he staggered to his bed and laid down. Shortly afterwards he was found to be insensible, and was removed to the Hospital where he died. Dr. Anderson was of opinion that death resulted in this case from alcoholic poisoning from excessive drinking of country liquor. The jury found that "the deceased died from the effects of excessive drinking of country liquor."

A case in which the parties were *Bhugwandass Wurmalidas vs. Hirjeewan Wasunjee*, and in which Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. White for the defendant, was decided yesterday by Mr. Justice Couch after a hearing of nearly three days. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000 on an adjusted and signed account, the signature to which was repudiated by the defendant. His Lordship, in giving his decision, said that although the evidence adduced by the defendant might not be sufficient to convict the plaintiff of forgery and perjury, still it was sufficient to warrant the dismissal of the present claim of the plaintiff and the giving of a decree for the defendant with costs. The Court directed the Deputy Registrar to impound a book and a letter produced by the plaintiff as evidence in support of his suit.

Accidental Death.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee hospital on Thursday last, before Dr. Hewlett, touching the death of Sonoo Ragoo. The deceased was a labourer employed at the Mazagon Reclamation Company's works, but wanted to get into the same employ as his brother-in-law, who was a labourer in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and with that view accompanied him on Wednesday morning to the Byculla station to learn the work. The same afternoon he was engaged with others in pushing empty waggons from the main line at Byculla to a siding. Each waggon was shunted separately, and four or five persons were allotted to each. The deceased and two others were pushing a waggon from the rear, and when it stopped he stood in front of the buffer. The waggon behind came up at the moment, and striking the deceased by its buffer on the back, pushed him against the buffer of the other waggon, and he was jammed between the two. They rebounded and the deceased stepped out, and complained of being very much hurt in the left side. He was removed to the hospital, where he died in about an hour. Dr. J. Anderson, who had made a *post mortem* examination, was of opinion that death was the cause of a shock to the nervous system, owing to internal injuries, which might have been occasioned by being jammed between the buffers of railway waggons. The jury found that "the deceased lost his life accidentally by being jammed between two waggons on the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla, and that this accident resulted from the deceased's own negligence."

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 14th April, 1866

Open 306 Miles.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	49,067	15	8
Merchandize	69,969	12	1
Total...	119,037	11	9
Corresponding Week in April, 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	46,800	0	1
Merchandize	11,044	13	4
Total...	57,844	13	5
Increase...	61,192	14	4

FAIR AT BRIMBAKAIR.

A statement has been received by Government from the Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, of the merchandise brought for sale, sold and remaining unsold, at the above fair, held between the 24th January and 8th February last.

The value of the goods brought for sale amounted to Rs. 1,51 745-12, of which goods to the value of Rs. 1,12,081 were sold. The following shows the value of the sales effected for six years:—

Years.	Value of goods sold.
1861	60,000
1862	171,160
1863	87,639
1864	93,597
1865	76,789
1866	112,081

The subjoined show the value of European piece goods and cloths of Indian manufacture brought for sale, and sold at the last four fairs:—

Years.	Brought for sale.	Sold.
1863	15,741	12,741
1864	13,710	13,135
1865	16,505	15,505
1866	42,257	14,429
Indian Manufactured Cloth.		
1863	55,070	47,670
1864	49,618	45,716
1865	46,385	36,314
1866	73,797	54,247-8

The fair was attended by about 38,000 persons, and lasted sixteen days, during which no disturbance occurred. No robbery was committed either at the fair or on the road leading to it.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Thursday last. Present—Mr. John Hodgart, the President, in the chair; Messrs. John Firth, R. P. Sims, J. Bernard, G. Hoggan, W. J. Addis, C. E., J. L. Hynes, L. G. Hynes, P. McArthur, J. Colebrook, Hurrychund Sadasewjee, Secretary, and others.

The Secretary having read the annual report, it was proposed by Mr. W. J. Addis, and seconded by Mr. L. G. Hynes, that the report now read be adopted.—Agreed to.

Proposed by Mr. G. Hoggan, and seconded by Mr. R. P. Sims, that the proposed alteration of Rule 36, Clause 1, either the Berkley gold medal or one struck from the former die of the Institution shall, at the discretion of the directors, be awarded as a prize for the best original invention of any member or associate of the Institution.—Adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Firth, and seconded by Mr. Addis, that each lecture delivered in connection with the Institution be printed, and a copy issued to each member, for which he be charged four annas.—Adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Hodgart, and seconded by Mr. McArthur, that in all cases when a medal is awarded for an original invention, the inventor shall deposit a model of his invention in the Institution.—Agreed to.

The Medals were then presented to the successful competitors by the chairman.

Mr. J. L. Hynes proposed, and Mr. McArthur seconded, a vote of thanks to the President and other office-bearers for their services to the Institution during the past year.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman.

PROFESSOR BELEW'S FREE LECTURE ON HORSE TAMING.

Professor Belew gives his first lecture this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, in a large tent erected for the purpose where Mr. McCollum's Circus stood on the Esplanade. Two "subjects" have been procured for the occasion, one of these animal's tricks we noticed the other day. There is no charge for admission to the lecture. We subjoin an extract from the *Madras Athenæum* of the 22nd of November last:—

"Professor Belew gave his last lecture in Madras yesterday morning. During the course of instruction just concluded, he has had several bad horses to experiment on, three of the number were very vicious and had in consequence received the cognomen of 'man-eaters.' The first two horses were operated on so easily that they showed but little vice. In one instance, the most amusing part of the performance was in watching the horse-keeper who stood and gazed at the performance with most comical astonishment, evidently wondering how it was that Mr. Belew was not attacked by so vicious a beast, he (the groom) being compelled to keep at a safe distance and not daring to approach without being armed with a heavy club. But the greatest triumph Professor Belew has achieved in Madras, was when Major MacGregor furnished a horse belonging to the 'Governor's Body Guard,' and bearing a very bad character. The animal was turned loose in the enclosure, and when the Professor stepped inside, armed with a carriage whip, the horse rushed at him and made a desperate effort to leap upon him, biting and striking furiously, and when foiled in this design, turned round and commenced kicking in a most vicious manner, backing after Mr. Belew and repeating his efforts of resistance, he charged upon the operator some eight or nine times with very great ferocity. During the whole of the performance Professor Belew stood his ground firmly, and in the most apparent danger appeared to be perfectly cool. After about half an hour's time and with the help of a rope run across the enclosure the halter was placed quietly on the horse's head, and in a few minutes he found himself completely under the master will of the operator. Before the conclusion of the lecture the horse was turned loose several times and Mr. Belew placed the halter on and off his head without the least difficulty. At the request of Professor Belew the horse was again brought in for the afternoon lesson and turned loose, when he was approached, but instead of exhibiting the fierce and determined resistance of the morning, he stood as quiet and gentle as a pet lamb. The members of Professor Belew's class appeared pleased and astonished at the power he possessed of subduing this intractable beast."

FORT POLICE COURT.—20th April.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

THE OUTRAGE AT THE WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL.

William Sevestre was charged with assaulting Mrs. Julia Gaynor at the above hotel on the 5th instant.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Chapple, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Judge for the defendant.

Mr. Barton said they had endeavoured to keep the case out of the Court, but it appeared that terms could not be arranged.

Mr. Judge requested to be allowed to state that his client admitted being in a state of intoxication and did not know what had occurred on the day the alleged assault took place. He was very anxious to make all reparation in his power, and if at this stage of the case the terms offered could be accepted, the matter could be arranged out of Court; and for that purpose he would ask for a postponement.

Mr. Barton objected, as ample time had been given for any arrangement. The learned counsel then stated the facts of the case as follows:—It appears that Mrs. Gaynor was employed as a manageress at the Windsor Castle Hotel. Before taking the situation, she had been living with the brother of the defendant, the connexion had been broken off and she further excited the wrath of Mr. Sevestre by accepting this situation. He kept up a system of annoyance and insult so much so as to compel Mrs. Gaynor to bring him before the magistrate, where he was bound over to keep the peace. His hands were thus tied, and a few days after Mrs. Gaynor was preparing to leave the house from which she had been driven by the persecutions, to which she had been subjected, and was looking after her things when the defendant accompanied by another man came to her room: if defendant was drunk it was only an aggravation of what followed. On attempting to enter the room, Mrs. Gaynor, who was at the door about to put on her hat, informed him that it was a private room, and the drinking room was downstairs. He (the defendant) immediately raised his foot and kicked her. He then ran downstairs. Mrs. Gaynor was placed in a palkee by Inspector Ross and taken to the European General Hospital where she remained some days. This, the learned counsel said, was the plain charge without any embellishment, and, if proved, he trusted that His Worship would consider it a fit case for the High Court. It was a most gross and unmanly assault for which there had not been the slightest provocation, and exhibited the *sub strata* of a certain society in Bombay unfortunately too numerous. Mr. Barton then called the following witnesses:—

Mrs. Julia Gaynor sworn—On the afternoon of the 5th instant, about 5 o'clock, she was standing at her room door, having been engaged all day in packing, as she was about leaving the hotel. The defendant came up with a Mr. Ridley and tried to enter the room, she told him it was not the drinking room, and to go downstairs. These were all the words that passed, and she was in the act of putting on her hat, which was in her hand, when he raised his foot and kicked her. She staggered against the door and he ran downstairs. She followed and he was arrested at the door. She was taken to Superintendent Hallums, who sent her to Hospital where she remained six days. She asked to be discharged on the following day, feeling the discomfort of a straw mattras to which she was not accustomed, but the authorities refused until the sixth day. She had been hurt internally, and blood flowed. She first knew blood had flowed when at the gate of Mr. Hallum's house. She never gave any provocation to defendant. Had lived five months in the same house with him when kept by his brother.

By Mr. Judge.—Was not discharged from the hotel, had left it because of ill-treatment and the low character of the house. Had some words with the proprietor who told her she would have to leave if Mr. Sevestre did not cease making disturbances there on her account. Major Henderson did not threaten to withdraw the licence on account of her being in the house. She had shown him her agreement, and he had said he would not molest her, and told her to go and attend to her business. Witness had never lived with Captain Miller. Had lived on board his ship for seven days, when she was ill with fever and was ordered by Dr. Macpherson to go afloat. Had taken with her a young lady companion and an ayah. Captain Miller was not a more frequent visitor to the hotel than any other customer. She had gone to the Hospital on the evening of the 5th, and was detained there six days. Was not at the Royal Hotel on the 9th. Mr. Ridley was standing close by when the kick was administered, and had said to her "My God, Mrs. Gaynor, don't bring me in as witness or I shall lose my situation." He is summoned as a witness. The defendant appeared to be in liquor. Had not yet perfectly recovered from the effects of the kick, and had lost an appointment through being laid up.

Joseph Ross, police inspector, said—He knew Mrs. Gaynor and defendant by sight. On the day in question he was in the Windsor Castle, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Witness heard a scream and a female voice exclaim "My God, I'm killed." Saw defendant run downstairs, followed immediately after by Mrs. Gaynor, who accused defendant of having kicked her, he (the defendant) denied it, but was taken into custody. Mrs. Gaynor said she was bleeding. Saw no blood because had not looked. Sent her to Hospital in charge of Mr. Wharton.

By Mr. Judge.—Was twice at the hotel on that day. Had spoken to Mrs. Gaynor about half an hour before the assault in the large room upstairs. Witness was near the door of the billiard room when she screamed. Was not in the habit of calling upon Mrs. Gaynor, only went to the house when sent for on duty. Witness had shortly before seen the defendant: there was some person with him.

Archibald Miller, commander of the ship *City of Tanjore*, stated that he knew Mrs. Gaynor, but had only seen defendant once before. On the evening of the 5th instant he was in a small room, off the tiffin room, in the Windsor Castle, with another gentleman. Defendant came to the door. Complainant was at the door putting on her hat. Witness heard her tell defendant that was a private room. He then kicked her and ran. She then ran after him, exclaiming that she was killed. She gave no provocation.

By Mr. Judge—The room witness believed had been Mrs. Gaynor's bed-room. At that time there was no furniture in it. Witness had been in the room about ten times. Have been in harbour since 8th February. Had been in the hotel several times. Could not say how many times, had not kept tally. Mr. Cowasjee Ardaseer Mody was in the room with him. Witness saw Inspector Ross come in when at tiffin. He also had tiffin. This was about half an hour before the assault took place. He (Mr. Ross) left the room before defendant came. Witness did not see him go into Mrs. Gaynor's room. Could not say if he left the house immediately on leaving the room. Had not the faculty of seeing through partitions and floors. Mr. Ross might have been on the stair-head. He had not seen him after he left the room until on going below. Saw him with defendant in custody. Had known Mrs. Gaynor some years. She lived some days on board his ship when she was sick. She left as soon as she could walk. Witness had given up his cabin to her and her friend, and had slept on deck. Knew Mrs. Gaynor when she and her husband kept the Cambridge Hotel. It is three years since witness was last in Bombay. When Mrs. Gaynor came out of Hospital she went to live at Mazagon, she did not live with witness. Had not persuaded her to prosecute. When kicked she staggered and nearly fell. The defendant did not appear to be much affected with liquor. He could walk very well.

By Mr. Barton—Witness declared on oath that no improper intimacy exists between himself and Mrs. Gaynor.

Mr. Judge at this stage of the proceedings informed the Court that Mr. Barton had no objection to an adjournment. It was adjourned accordingly until Thursday the 26th instant.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—20th April.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Assault.—Mr. E. R. Flood, inspector of police, and Arjoon Suckojee, a native policeman, were again placed before His Worship on Wednesday last, on a charge of assaulting Cassinath Bhawoo, a plan-maker, residing in Girgaum Back Road, on the 28th February last.

Mr. Howard appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Louis for the defence.

The facts of the case were published in our issue of the 12th instant. Two more witnesses were examined for the prosecution at the second hearing, after which the case for the complainant was closed, and Mr. Louis addressed the Court denying the assault upon the complainant.

Several witnesses were then called for the defence.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parukh, the proprietor of the premises in the compound of which the assault was alleged to have been committed, remembered the circumstances under which the complainant was arrested. Mr. Flood was at his house on the night of the 28th February, about a matter connected with his public duties. Witness did not see Mr. Flood or the native policeman beating the complainant or any other person, nor did he see any handcuffs placed upon his hands on that occasion. There was a row that evening near the Ice Factory, where some fifty people were collected, and some one was crying "marta" (beaten).

Another witness for the defence, Succaram Wittoo, a police constable, recollected the complainant and one Govind being taken into custody on the night of the 21st February last, for striking the second defendant and making a great disturbance near the Ice Factory. Witness saw them strike the second defendant. Mr. Flood followed witness to the spot, and assisted him in arresting four persons, two of whom, however, escaped. Witness had heard no complaint of an assault by either of the defendants.

His Worship postponed the case until Wednesday the 25th instant.

Forgery.—Khetsee Heerjee was charged with forging a currency note, purporting to be for Rs. 1,000, and with dishonestly having the same in his possession.

Abdool Nubbee Suttarbhy said, he was in the service of Peer Bawa Meeya, and managed his house property. For the last three years the prisoner had contracted for the rent of a house belonging to his master, situated at Dongery, and had agreed to pay Rs 90 per month for it. On the 19th inst. witness went to ask him for the payment of Rs. 290, which were due to him, but the prisoner told him to come again in the evening. At 8 o'clock the same evening witness went to him again, when he (prisoner) said he had a note for Rs. 1,000. He gave it to witness, who, on looking at it, said it appeared to be a false note. The prisoner then said "I shall send a man with you, he will get the note changed, pay you what is due to you, and bring me the balance." Witness put the note in his pocket and accompanied Veersey, the man referred to. After they had walked some distance, Veersey disappeared, and witness reported to the police what had occurred. The prisoner was not to be found for some hours, but was arrested late the same night in Bhendy Bazaar. He admitted, in the presence of Mr. Constable Price, having given witness a note for Rs. 1,000, but denied that it was a false one.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case until Friday next.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Monday, 16th April, 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

In this equity case (in which the Advocate General, on behalf of the Crown, is nominally the complainant), the relators or plaintiffs are Dara Mahomed, Mahomed Saya, Peer Mahomed Cassumbhoy, and Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoosein; and the defendants Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee (otherwise called Aga Khan) Alla-

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rukia Soomar, Khakee Pudamsey, Dossa Ladak Mahomed Peerbhoy, Allybhoy Jan, Hubibhoy Ebrahim, Mooraj Premjee, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Noor Mahomed Rajpall, Assoo Gangjee, Nanjee Alloo, and Mahomed Yoosoof Moorgay, Kazi of the Mahomedans of the town and island of Bombay.

Mr. Anstey, Mr. Scoble, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morajee, appeared for the relators; the Advocate General (Mr. Bayley) and Mr. Howard, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Ramsden, and Prescott, for the first defendant; Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, on behalf of Allarukia Soomar and seven other defendants who join in his answer; Mr. Louis and Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Venayek Hurrychund, on behalf of Assoo Gangjee; and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Advocate General.

Mr. Leggatt, solicitor, was called by Mr. Anstey, and being sworn, stated that he was solicitor for Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and the late Hubibhoy Ebrahim, two of the defendants, who had put in a joint answer. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy had instructed him not to retain counsel either for him or Hubibhoy.

Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy was called, but did not answer.

Mr. McCulloch said there was another defendant—Mooraj Premjee—who was not accounted for.

Mr. Anstey—He has never appeared at all.

The defendant referred to was called but did not appear.

Mr. Anstey then proceeded to address the Court, and began as follows:—My Lord, the parties for whom I and my learned friends, Mr. Scoble and Mr. Macpherson, appear, are Mahomedans of a caste, or tribe, to speak more properly,—for the Mahomedan religion, as your Lordship knows, recognises no sects in faith, and no castes in status, all being unity of faith and equality of condition before the Lord;—but unquestionably they are members of a tribe of persons formerly inhabiting the shores of the Gulf of Kutch, (where some are still to be found) and who of late years have spread into Bombay, and not into Bombay only, but all over the Western Presidency of India, and indeed are to be found in many places out of India, following with industry and success the business of merchants. It has been supposed that they derived their name of *Kojah* from the fact of their being merchants. That is a mistake. Of the three interpretations which the term bears—merchant, eunuch, and person of distinguished piety—the last unquestionably is the sense in which it is to be understood, as your Lordship will see presently when I come to make a brief statement of the history of this case. It is a matter of notoriety that the Kojah community, of which the relators and plaintiffs are members, has for many years past been divided—and, as we say, divided through the practices of the principal defendant, a foreigner, not himself a Kojah,—alien to the Kojahs, and so alien to them that he has himself twice on oath recorded their incapacity to intermarry with his family, and the incapacity of his family to marry with any of theirs; a thing of great moment to the present case, as I shall show by and bye, because impediments of that kind are not recognised by the Mahomedan law. This community, I say, has, through the arts and practices of the principal defendant and his adherents, who are represented on the record by some of their number, been very seriously divided—indeed is at this moment in imminent jeopardy of dissolution; and it is with the view of keeping it together, and of preserving to the young who are growing up, the few and modest provisions which have been made for their education, and to the adults of the community the means of worshipping in communion, and to the aged and the dying the means of burial (for even that has been denied in the present case) that this information and suit has been brought. The relators and plaintiffs, as I need not tell your Lordship, represent not only themselves but those of their community who do not adhere to and confederate with this foreign prince, Aga Khan; and there is a farther and still more important distinction between the parties, and it is this, that whilst Aga Khan and his adherents represent the interests of ancient darkness, constitute a party of obstruction to everything like improvement and enlightenment, whether amongst the adult or amongst the rising generation, the promoters of this information and suit glory in styling themselves, and in being denounced by their opponents under the same style—reformers of the Kojah tribe; reformers, not in the sense of innovators, because, strange to say, those who resist the progress of reform and the spread of education and light—the defendants on this record—are charged upon it, and I shall show your Lordship when the evidence comes to be taken, truthfully charged upon it, with having innovated upon the ancient faith and rites and discipline of Islam, to such a degree, in their mismanagement, their usurped mismanagement, of the affairs of the Kojah community, as to have effected a downright revolution in that faith, in those rites, in that discipline—in so much that those whom they represent have at this moment no title whatever, according to the best authorities of the Sunis and Shias—that is to say, the best authorities of the orthodox Musalmans, who are Sunis, or of the heterodox, who are Shias—to account themselves, or to be accounted, Musalmans. Their true name is that which they have at length tardily assumed, and under which they now figure on the record,—Ismailis; a term of reproach, of heresy, of division, and as I shall show your Lordship of downright infidelity, and of as great a hostility to every kind of faith as God has ever for his own good purposes suffered to exist upon the earth. My Lord, the prayer of this reamended information and suit is this:—First, that an account may be taken by the Court of all the movable and immovable property and effects now belonging to the said Kojah community or held on any trusts for the benefit of the same, and also an account of such portions of those assets as have come into the possession or power of two of the defendants (Allarukia Soomar and Khakee Pudumsey), or either of them, as Mukhi and Kamaria respectively—that is to say, as cash-keeper and auditor—or by virtue of or in presence of such capacities, and of the management and application or disposal of those assets; and that they be directed to pass their accounts on that behalf before the Master in Equity. Then, the second clause of the prayer seeks for a declaration that those two defendants ceased to be Mukhi and Kamaria on 8th November 1861, and that the relators and plaintiffs, Hemraj Jeeva and Daya Mahomed, who were elected on that day in their stead, ought to be accounted Mukhi and Kamaria in their place from the end of 1861 and during the two ensuing years; or else, for the appointment of some other fit and proper persons, and that provision be made for the future continuance of those offices and for the filling up of the same. The third is consequential upon the second, praying that the aforesaid two defendants be ordered to deliver up the trust premises. The fourth is to the same effect. Then, the fifth clause seeks a declaration that the "trust premises are holden and ought to be applied to and for the original charitable religious and public uses and trusts to or for which the same were dedicated, or intended so to be, and none other, and that no person not being a member or having ceased to be a member of the same is entitled unto or ought to have any share or interest therein or any voice in the management thereof." The sixth asks for a scheme if necessary. The seventh seeks an injunction in the largest terms preventing the hostile defendants from continuing their usurped administration, and their maladministration, and particularly praying for such relief as in those days when this information was filed might, I think, have been a fit subject of *præmunire* against Aga Khan, to deter him from launching excommunications against persons who dared to cite him to Her Majesty's courts of justice—they being subjects of the same—an offence still cognizable (though I am sorry to say, not in the way of *præmunire*) under the Code. The eighth clause prays for consequential directions, and the ninth for further relief. Now, my Lord, before I go into the facts of the case, and that I may not be obliged to travel from those facts to the history and from the history to the facts, I must first very briefly present to the Court the view which I believe the Court will take—partly because it has judicial knowledge of the matter, and partly because such is the tenor of the evidence which will come before it—as to the history of the respective parties to this suit. Now, who are the Kojahs? My Lord, whatever view I or my learned friends on the other side might be inclined to take of the history of the Kojahs, were that question now *res integra*, we are precluded, I apprehend, by the decision of this Court from discussing either the customs and usages which were facts and are now to be taken as law, or the legal status of that body. I refer of course to the celebrated case of the Kojahs—*Hirbaee and others vs Sonabaee; Gungbaee vs. Sonabaee*, in Chief Justice Perry's *Oriental Cases*, page 111. [The learned counsel read various passages from Chief Justice Perry's judgment.] Next comes the question who is Aga Khan, because what Chief Justice Perry has said on the subject of Aga Khan is collateral with the question mainly before him, which was as to the laws of the Kojahs with reference to succession and inheritance—were they the laws to be found in the Koran, or were they the laws and customs of the place? I may mention in regard to that, that the High Court of Bombay in its Appellate Jurisdiction has decided that in all questions relating to the law of Islam, if a local custom could be found to prevail touching the rights of succession to property or inheritance, which was inconsistent, nay utterly opposed to the Koran, they had no choice but under the Regulation of 1827, to give effect to that custom. How far that Regulation was consistent with the terms of the Act of Parliament which provided that Mahomedans were to be governed by their religion in all matters relating to succession and inheritance, has been discussed before the Court. I see there were two pleaders before the Court on the occasion I refer to, but Messrs. Newton and Tucker do not appear to have had their attention called to anything but the question of the construction of the Regulation;—and it may be that the decision is a good one and ought to be supported. Certain it is it so far agrees with Chief Justice Perry's view. Before Chief Justice Perry the universality of the custom was proved, and he gave effect to it, but he held the opinion that where there were deviations from the Koran those who agreed in them should be regarded as dissenters to the discipline of the Koran. With regard to this case I know that Chief Justice Sausse has expressed his regret that it was ever decided in the way it was, and that the simplicity of the old rule—that Mahomedans were to be governed by Mahomedan law and Hindoos by Hindoo law—was broken into. However, it is no longer open to me to make any remarks upon the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry; and I confine myself to a consideration of the passages I have read from his judgment, which appear to me to have a bearing, not only on the first point, who are the Kojahs? but also on the second point, who is Aga Khan? Aga Khan, as your Lordship will find, has, after shedding tons of ink in the endeavour to make out a different pedigree, settled down to the assertion—"I am the spiritual and temporal chief of a people called Ismailia"—a people not confined to India but spread all over the world, and—unfortunately for the prosperity and happiness of that part of the globe—particularly in Asia. He says—"I am their chief or prince, spiritual and temporal," and he is further one of the royal family of Persia—whether by blood, I cannot say, for Persia possesses many royal families, the fruit of the many distinct revolutions that have occurred in that country; but certainly by marriage, for his present or late wife is, or was, very nearly related to the Shah of Persia. His proper residence is Teheran or thereabout. He is at present a sojourner in the land of the enemy—that is to say, in British India. The Ismailis, whose chief he is, are, my Lord, not Musalmans at all. I insist on this point the more strongly because it is perfectly plain either that the gentlemen who prepared the answers of the defendants in this case were left entirely to their own conjectures, and conjectured amiss, or else they received instructions diametrically opposed to the truth. It appears clear from the tenor of those answers that my learned friends will be instructed to tell the Court that the Ismailis, the Imamis, and the Shias are all one, and that they are all Mahomedans. My Lord, if you are of opinion that the Kojahs are Sunis, that these institutions are charitable institutions of a Suni character, your Lordship will hold, so far as the subject matter of this suit and the objects and purposes of it are concerned, that neither the Shias, Ismailis, or Imamis are Mahomedans at all—just as in the case of a similar suit on behalf of Shias, whom your Lordship was satisfied were Mahomedans in the sense of the term Shias, you would hold that the Sunis seeking a part of a charity founded by Shias were, *quoad* the suit, no Mahomedans at all. But there is this immense difference between the Shias and those with whom the attempt is made to connect them. The Shias anathematize and condemn these heretics (the Ismailis) just as much and as frequently as the Sunis do. They are heretics and outcasts all over the world, and so they have been from the time of the Sixth Imam, from whom Aga Khan is or pretends to be lineally descended, and of whom many believe him to be the outward and visible incarnation. My Lord, I must presume a great deal upon that portion of history which relates to the present case being tenable within the recollection of your Lordship; otherwise the time will not serve to go through this case. The leading facts in that history are these:—Mahomed, the illiterate Prophet of Arabia, came as a warner, a messenger, a reformer, a preacher of the unity of God and the equality of man. He established no hierarchy—no priests—no teachers. He inculcated upon every one of his disciples his duty to marry early, to get and raise up children, and to educate them; directed them to plant musjids, schools, charitable institutions of all kinds, everywhere; but he let them open to all, and in particular the pulpit and the musjid, which are always open, in every part of the Moslem world, to any one who can read and write. There is no priesthood in Islam at all. There is no monasticism in Islam. Mahomed expresses throughout the Koran great respect for the priesthood, not only of the Christian but also of the Jewish church, but he takes care to say there is no such institution in Islam. "There is but one God, and Mahomed is"—not his Prophet—"his Apostle." That is the name by which he was called throughout the Muslim world—"the Apostle of God." He died—and what did they do? Did they found a hereditary priesthood?—(a hereditary empire for a priesthood there was none) Nothing of the sort. The Musalmans—whether right or wrong; the Sunis say they were right and the Shias they were wrong—elected three successors to Mahomed, who were not of his blood or connected with him; and on the death of the third, a fourth was chosen, who happened to be cousin german to the Prophet and his son-in-law, he having married Fatima. Civil war ensued—the jealousy of Islam was aroused; it appeared to be an infringement of the rule of equality. Ali (the fourth successor) was slain, and his children and grandchildren were also murdered; and the memory of those frightful incidents has been to this day the cause of discord and hatred between those who adhered to him, the Shias, and those who denied him, the Sunis; and all the great schools of Islam have agreed in recognising the orthodoxy of the Sunis and the legitimacy of the first three successors. But the Shia sect continues to dispute the position which the Sunis occupy—still occupy,—though no doubt much shaken. There have been all kinds of practices against them—sometimes like those with which we are dealing to-day—which have been more or less successful. In Persia for instance—which was a Suni country for the first eight centuries of the Mahomedan era—by a strong arm and aided by the influences to which I am about to come in the order of this narration, the Sunis were, in the year of our Lord 1499, cast forth; and from that day the Shias have been favoured and the Sunis kept down. There are other countries in which the same phenomena have appeared; but there are countries—and India is one of them—which have always preserved the tenets and practices which their first missionaries taught. My late learned friend Mr. Morley, some of whose manuscripts I have, and whose printed books are before the world, was well known to entertain a strong attachment to the memory of Ali and his descendants, and therefore a kind of sentimental prejudice in favour of the Shias. But this is what he says on the subject on which I have just been touching. I refer to his last book, published just before his lamented death—*The Administration of Justice in India*, (page 250):—"The Shi'ah doctrines were adopted by the Persians at the foundation of the Safavi dynasty in A. H. 905 (A. D. 1499) and from that period until the present time, have prevailed as the national religion and law of Persia, notwithstanding the violent efforts to substitute the Suni creed made by the Afghan usurper Ashraf, and the great Nadir Shah. There are also numerous Shi'ahs in India, though but few when compared with the Sunis; and a small number are to be found in the eastern portion of Arabia." Now, to show how few the Shias in India really are and always have been, I refer your Lordship to the preliminary remarks to Sir William Macnaghten's *Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law* (page 12) where he says—"This (heterodox) code of the Shias has hitherto had no weight in India; and even at Lucknow, the seat of heterodox majesty itself, the tenets of the Soonees are adhered to." Then, his learned editor, Mr. Sloan, of the Madras Sudder Court—I am quoting from the Madras edition of 1860—says—"It is scarcely possible that the Shia law can be well understood, at least in the Madras Presidency. Its cultivation, moreover, has received no encouragement, the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut having declared that the circumstance of candidates for employment being of the Shia sect will contribute an insuperable objection to their appointment to the office of Moofty Sudder Ameen." Then he quotes all the books that are used in our Courts—Macnaghten, Baillie, &c.—and then he adds that the Mahomedan authorities that are preferred are Suni, and amongst others the *Hedaya*. Mr. Anstey here referred, by way of further illustrating this part of the case, to the preliminary discourse to Hamilton's translation of the *Hedaya* and to Baillie's *Digest of Mahomedan Law* He cited the opinion of Mr. Morley—a most reluctant authority—that the first authority amongst Mahomedans after the Koran was the *Mishcat*, which is Suni throughout; and stated that Mr. Sale, in his preliminary discourse to his translation of the Koran, treated the Shias as an undoubtedly heretical sect,—commencing oddly enough with the Kharejites, who were themselves seceders from the Ismailis and who were referred to in Sir Walter Scott's admirable story of *The Talisman*, in which one of the tribe makes an attempt to assassinate Richard Cœur de Lion. This incident, he said, was substantially true. The learned counsel quoted a passage of Mr. Sale's with reference to the Sunis (or "Sonnites") and which was as follows (page 109 of the Preliminary Discourse to the translation of the Koran) "The different sects of Mahomedans may be distinguished into two sorts; those generally esteemed orthodox, and those which are esteemed heretical. The former by a general name are called Sonnites or Traditionists, because they acknowledged the authority of the Sonna or Collection of moral traditions and actions of their prophet, which is a sort of supplement to the Koran, directing the observance of several things omitted in that book, and in name as well as design answering to the Mishna of the Jews."

His Lordship—Does he give a corresponding explanation of the term Shia?

Mr. Anstey referred to page 124, where it was stated—"The Shiites are the opponents of the Kharejites; their name properly signifies sectaries, or adherents in general, but it is peculiarly used to denote those of Ali Ebn Abi Taleb, who maintain him to be lawful Khalif and Imam, and that the supreme authority both in spirituals and temporals of right belongs to his descendants, notwithstanding they may be deprived of it by the injustice of others or of their own fears. They also teach"—and observe the wound to the simplicity and equality of Islam, which constitute the chief ornaments of that wonderful religion—"They also teach that the office of Imam is not a common thing, depending on the will of the vulgar so that they may set up whom they please; but a fundamental affair of religion, and an article which the prophet could not have neglected, or left to the fancy of the common people; nay, some thence called Imamians, go so far as to assert that religion consists solely in the knowledge of the true Imam. The principal sects of the Shiites are five, which are subdivided into an almost innumerable number; so that some understand Mahomed's prophecy of the seventy odd sects, of the Shiites only. Their general opinions are (1) that the peculiar designation of the Imam, and the testimonies of the Koran and Mahomed concerning him, are necessary points." There are no testimonies in the Koran, and nothing in the traditions of Mahomed, about an Imam. There is no such thing as an Imam known in the Mahomedan religion, except the occasional *khateeb* who gets up in a musjid and preaches. "(2.) That the Imams ought necessarily to keep themselves free from light sins as well as more grievous ones (3.) That every one ought publicly to declare who it is that he adheres to, and from whom he separates himself by word, deed, or engagement; and that herein there should be no dissimulation. But in this last point the Zeidians,—a sect so named from Zeid, the son of Ali, surnamed Zein al Abedin, and great grandson of Ali,—dissented from the rest of the Shiites." Mr. Anstey afterwards referred to the sects into which the Shias were subdivided; and in connection with this point read the following passage from Sale's remarks (page 125) with reference to one of those sects:—"A tenet of the Khattabians, or disciples of one Abul Khattab, is too peculiar to be omitted. These maintained Paradise to be no other than the pleasures of this world, and hell to be the pains thereof, and that the world will never decay; which proposition being first laid down, it is no wonder they went further and declared it lawful to indulge themselves in drinking wine and whoring, and to do other things forbidden by the law, and also to omit doing the things commanded by the law." The learned counsel went on to show that the doctrines of the Sufis of Persia, another sect of the Shias,—and indeed of the other sects inhabiting that unfortunate country,—were in some points grossly immoral, as well as inconsistent with the religion of Mahomed. The following passage he quoted from Mr. Sale:—"Many of the Shiites carried their veneration for Ali and his descendants so far that they transgressed all bounds of reason and decency, though some of them were less extravagant than others. The Ghoalites, who had their name from their excessive zeal for the Imams, were so highly transported therewith, that they raised them above the degrees of created beings and attributed divine properties to them; transgressing on either hand by deifying of mortal men and by making God corporeal; for one while they liken one of their Imams to God, and another while they liken God to a creature. The sects of these are various, and they have various appellations in different countries." After showing how Persia came into the hands of the sects who presently hold it, and referring to the existence of secret religious societies in that country for many centuries and down even to the present day, Mr. Anstey quoted at considerable length from a curious Eastern work called the *Dabistan*, or "School of Manners," (which was first brought to notice by Sir W. Jones, and which gives a minute account of various religions) for the purpose of illustrating the doctrines and practices of the Shia sects in Persia, and with special reference to their usages with regard to marriage "Temporary marriage," he showed, was considered lawful by the Shias. At this point, Mr. Anstey said he had discovered the date of the disappearance of the Imam who was supposed by some to be still alive.

His Lordship—Is that the 6th or the 7th Imam?

Mr. Anstey—The last of the twelve.

His Lordship—Are these people not divided into those who believe in twelve and those who believe in six?

Mr. Anstey—The Shias believe in twelve. The Ismailis don't. They separated off at the sixth; and the others of the twelve must have been speedily run out, because the date when the last is said to have been concealed by his mother in a cell or garret, is A. D. 899 The Sunis say he was drowned in the Tigris 20 years before that; but others say that he died in the year 911. There is a parallel story in regard to the sixth Imam, in which the Ismailis believe.

His Lordship—I understand you are referring to those tenets to show what is believed by those who are represented by Aga Khan?

Mr. Anstey—Yes.

His Lordship—The great question raised upon these pleadings, no doubt, is this—how far this Kojah community was a community holding the tenets of the Shias (taking the thing popularly) or the tenets of the Sunis?

Mr. Anstey—Yes, my Lord. In what I am doing now I am taking Aga Khan's own statement as true. I say—"If you are, as you represent, the head of the Ismailis, then you cannot be what you also pretend to be, the spiritual guide of the Kojahs."

His Lordship—Because the Kojahs are——?

Mr. Anstey—Because the Kojahs indulge in none of those practices, but follow the Suni doctrines and the Suni discipline.

His Lordship—You are not going to pretend that they cannot be called Musalmans because they hold these tenets?

Mr. Anstey—It is quite sufficient for that to cite one passage in the Koran;—but there are many more. I propose to cite them by and bye.

His Lordship—I don't wish to anticipate your argument in detail. I only wish to know the outline of it.

Mr. Anstey—I deny that they are entitled to call themselves Muslim people at all. It is also part of the case made by the information that Aga Khan and his followers ought to be regarded not only as not entitled to protection in the matter of these charitable endowments, or entitled to the enjoyment of the property connected with them; but that he ought rather to be regarded as a public enemy. Public policy forbids the giving over to such a man as this the value of a single pie of this property—more especially when it is considered what his claims were, and what those are which my learned friends are instructed to support. Mr. Anstey, in resuming the point he had been discussing, said, with reference to a number of continental authors whom he had already referred to—One of the most noticeable things in all these authors is, that it is a fundamental doctrine of the Ismailis that it is the duty of every adept, every initiate member of the sect, to propagate its tenets by means of dissimulation and fraud. He must profess a strict observance of the faith and practice of the Mahomedan religion;—but, then, he must do it with mental reservation in his heart, and he must take care not to assent to anything he is saying or doing, but give it quite another meaning. For instance, when he is saying his prayers to Allah, as appointed by the Prophet Mahomed, he must keep Allah out of his head all the time and must think only of his duty and obedience to the word and will of his master the Imam. So, also, when he goes on a pilgrimage to Mecca: he must not think of Mecca, but he must think of his peculiar duties towards the Imam. And this practice is to be further carried out in this way:—If you meet with a believer in Islam—no matter of what school or sect,—then you must say to him, How do you account for this—how do you account for that?—and then you must speak to him of other religious, and show how other teachers of religion have been equally positive and dogmatic with the Prophet. And when you have brought your interlocutor into a state of doubt, then you say there is no certainty in religion at all but there is one thing which can be done. You mention the Imam to him, and if he is disposed to accept the Imam, you next communicate to him, on an oath of secrecy, the real tenets of the sect. And so they go on, from grade to grade,—there being nine grades in all;—and when the ninth is reached, not an oath of secrecy, but an oath of passive and complete obedience is administered; and this being done the convert is no longer a man but an automaton; he is at the will of his master, because the oath binds him to the commission of murder if necessary, or even of self-murder, for those are the terms used. It is not until the Ismaili emerges from the lowest grade that he is taught other than that he should believe and practise according to the Koran; but as he rises in the scale he is gradually disabused of that idea. Practically speaking you have in this way countless active infidels engaged in a crusade against all religion under the guise of Shias, and as your Lordship will find from the answers in this case, also under the guise of Sunis. Mr. Anstey having reverted to the *Dabistan* and other works in illustration of the doctrines of the Shias, read a passage in which the Ismailis were again mentioned, on which,

His Lordship asked the learned counsel if the fact of the Ismailis saying there had been only seven Imams precluded them from being Shias?

Mr. Anstey replied in the affirmative. He might mention here that as the Shias separated from the Sunis, and the Ismailis separated from the Shias, so the tribe called the Assassins (the Kharejites), the followers of the Old Man of the Mountain, mentioned in the *Talisman*, and who flourished for two or three centuries, separated themselves from the Ismailis of Persia. The "Assassins" still flourished at one or two places. The learned counsel went somewhat minutely into the history of this tribe, and also dwelt further upon the Ismailis generally, quoting frequently from the *Dabistan* in illustration of his remarks. In concluding his quotations from that work, he expressed his belief that they warranted him in saying that the doctrines and practices which they ascribed to the sect of which he had been speaking, and of which the first defendant claimed to be the head, were certainly, however much the Court might choose to abstain from reprobating them as they deserved, not the doctrines and practices of Islam. Mr. Anstey then proceeded to refer to another book, named the *Desatir*, the translation of which (executed partly by Mr. Erskine and partly by Sir Jonathan Duncan) bore upon the titlepage "The *Desatir*, or sacred writings of the ancient Persian Prophets, in the original tongue, together with the ancient Persian version and commentary of the 5th Sasan, carefully published by Mulla Firuz Bin Kaus," &c.,—the "publisher," named in the titlepage, being a Parsee. The *Desatir*, it appeared, was a work held in high estimation by the sect to which Aga Khan belonged, and was read on the occasion of certain ceremonies; and the learned counsel produced it to prove that from its nature it could only be received by persons regarded by true Mahomedans as heretics. He then remarked that it would be like gilding refined gold were he to attempt to specify any of the verses of the Koran which enjoined unity of faith There were passages in which sectaries were denounced by name, and the making of sects declared to be punishable in a future state with eternal punishment. Having cited a variety of passages from the Koran bearing on this point, Mr. Anstey said—It will be convenient, perhaps, now to draw your Lordship's attention to the manner—the loose manner—in which this pretended high priest and king states his claims. Your Lordship knows that in an information and suit like this both parties are actors. The Advocate General's interposition is for the benefit of both parties; it enables both parties to state their case, and they must state it with equal precision. The relators and plaintiffs claim on behalf of themselves and of all other Khojahs other than the confederates of two of the defendants, to be Musalmans of the Suni faith, the descendants of Hindoos converted to Islam and to the Suni, the orthodox faith, some centuries ago; and to be Indian only in point of descent, in point of nationality—not Indian in point of religion or law. Now, there is a plain and clear and intelligible demand. There can be no mistaking the challenge. How does the principal defendant, Aga Khan, meet it? Why, in this way. He says—"This is a new profession on your part. Down to 1830 you never made any such profession as this. In 1829 I was first informed of the profession when I sent down to receive my tribute at your hands." My Lord, that makes it necessary for me to refer to the bill which he filed in 1829, through his duly constituted attorney, whom he admits that he sent down for the purpose of enforcing payment, and whom he now pretends to disavow The first defendant says in the fifth para. of his answer, that in 1828 or 1829 he sent Mirza Abdool Kasam to India and other places to recover the fees "so exclusively belonging to me," and that his messenger was recognised by a majority of Kojahs in three places out of India, and in India, too, and that in the same way the Kojahs of Bombay recognised him, but "a few who were concerned in the disputes which had then arisen in the caste, and who are now connected with and side with the relators and plaintiffs in the present disputes, refused to follow the example of the rest;" and his agent, he adds, instituted a suit against them. His statement that those who refused payment to him are in the same interest as the relator is utterly false; one half of them, I am sorry to say, now worship him as their God. He pretends that the bill was filed in 1829 without his knowledge. How could that be? It would not have been allowed to be filed unless a power of attorney was produced.

The Advocate General objected to this matter being gone into, as it was not disclosed by the pleadings, and particularly as Aga Khan distinctly asserted that the bill was filed without his authority or knowledge.

Mr. Anstey submitted that in a case like this every statement made in the defendant's answer was put in issue.

His Lordship thought the objection could not be maintained.

Mr. Anstey (resuming)—Your Lordship will see that while we are consistent and unequivocal in the manner in which we state our claim, Aga Khan, the principal defendant, has wandered from designation to designation, from case to case; and at last he has returned, like the unclean raven;—I wish I could say he had flown away and been seen no more, but probably he has not yet found dry ground for his foot. There is first of all the bill which he filed through his agent; and we shall prove that that agent was lawfully authorised. But, to take it as he himself puts it, he says—"I sent my agent for the purpose of recovering the fees so exclusively belonging to me and to which I was justly entitled;" and in the same (5th) para. of his answer he says that "the members of the Kojah sect and other followers of me at Bombay have always been in the habit of making periodical payments voluntarily to their Peer, and by common consent amongst them such voluntary payments had for some time before the exhibiting of the said information and bill in 1850 been fixed amongst themselves at monthly sums varying from six rupees downwards, in addition to certain fees and contributions payable on the occasion of marriages, deaths, and other events." Well, my Lord, that is not for the purpose of receiving gratuitous payments, but for the purpose of recovering debts. The majority pay—a minority refuse to pay,—and the agent sues them. The agent has a power of attorney for the purpose. His power of attorney, as we shall prove, was shown in Court, and was considered insufficient; and on application Aga Khan in Persia sent a second power of attorney, supplying the deficiencies of the first, and then the bill was filed. And then, can it be pretended for a moment that he gave no authority for this bill? In this bill, filed in 1829, how does he describe himself? "A religious person of the Mahomedan sect of Kojahs, now resident in Teheran, and a relation of His Majesty the King of Persia." That is his first and principal designation He then proceeds to say that he is a "*Pir* or principal saint of the sect or class of Mahomedans called Kojahs." That is the whole of the description which he gives of himself:—not a word about his being the head of the Kojahs—not a word about his being a *Pir* or saint of Kojahs out of India (for it is remarkable that the bill describes the Kojahs as being "Kojahs of Bombay and Salsette" alone, and he only a religious person of that sect or class)—not a word about Bunder Abbas, Bhownuggur, Sind, Persia, Arabia, and what not?—not a word of the "whole of India" but only of Bombay and Salsette. And the magnificent designation under which he now presents himself is not to be found in the bill at all. This was a bill for an account; and when your Lordship goes into the gross misstatements of which this man's answers in the original suit are full, you will be struck with the fact that throughout this bill he says not one word of any claim he has upon the Kojahs of Bombay and Salsette as such. His complaint is simply this, that whereas the Kojahs of Bombay and Salsette had agreed to pay a certain percentage on the profits of merchandise &c., to enable him to support pilgrims in his palace at Teheran and to enable him to engage himself in perpetual prayer and the performance of other religious acts;—(to which the defendants—some of them behind my learned friend—profanely answered "He is not engaged in perpetual prayer;—he is a great deal too much addicted to pleasure; his creditors are pursuing and chasing him about as he is running up and down the country,") they had only paid over a portion—not the rest, a lakh or upwards—and had asked him to be satisfied with Rs. 20,000 in lieu of the balance. To that their answer is: "It is an absolute falsehood. No one ever undertook to pay percentages to you We never received money on your account; we never were your agents or stewards as you say we were. You are not engaged in perpetual prayer;—you keep a public house where you lodge pilgrims, taking care to get paid for it, and you make a handsome thing out of it. But as to us, you have not made much out of us, for there are only forty or fifty Kojahs of our place who have gone to Persia. You are a mere Syud;—you are not so good as a Syud, for a Syud may be a religious man and you are not." And much more to the same purpose. And what was the consequence? Aga Khan dropped the suit. But what do you think he did? He excommunicated every one of these defendants by bull from his public house, or palace as he calls it, near the city of Teheran in Persia; and forbade the others from eating, drinking, or consorting with them in any way. And I am instructed that the defendants treated his bull with entire contempt. He says they didn't—that the bull frightened them, and that they paid him the money. If they paid him the money it is a remarkable answer to make, for he says what they paid him was in 1835 and then they only paid him Rs. 28,000, and about six years before a lakh was due. It is an untruth on the face of it; and my clients say that no such money was ever paid by them. In this bill the only evidence he gave of any liability was that on one occasion they voted a certain sum to him; but the facts were that a woman called Maribibi came over from Bussorah and went into the Jamat Khana of the Kojahs here, where they were all assembled, and represented herself as the grandmother of this creditor hunted man, saying "I am his old grandmother; do give me some money to enable me to pay his debts." And as he was a gentleman in difficulties and related to the King of Persia they gave him a vote of Rs. 20,000; and when the Kamaria was applied to to pay the money, they found they had not got sufficient in the chest, but they gave what was in it, and the rest was never paid, for this reason, that they found that she was determined to make a claim of right and to use this payment as evidence. Those who declined to pay the rest were excommunicated, and Aga Khan says the excommunication produced its effect; but if it did, it took five years to do it. Mr. Anstey went on to show that it was in a suit filed in July 1850 that Aga Khan first claimed to be head—both spiritual and temporal—of the Ismailis; and that he also asserted that the Kojahs were converted by Sudroodeen and other emissaries—Aga Khan claiming to be descended from one who employed Sudroodeen. It was noticeable that he did not say that Sudroodeen was a Shia, or that he himself was a Shia; but in his answer to the present information he made the addition to his claim that "Sudroodeen was not of the Suni persuasion but followed the Shia faith of Ismailis, the said Peer Sudroodeen being then an emissary and disciple of one of my ancestors, who was then the spiritual and temporal head of the said sect of Mahomedans called Ismailis." This statement was introduced by way of supplying an omission in his former answer.

The Advocate General said Aga Khan was not interrogated formerly as to whether he was a Shia or not.

His Lordship—That probably is the explanation.

Mr. Anstey, in proceeding to examine the claim set up by Aga Khan in his answer to the present information and bill, touched upon his statement that he "could not allow his family to intermarry with Kojahs," remarking that either the Kojahs were Musalmans or they were not, and that Aga Khan if he was a Musalman must know—unless he was grossly and eggregiously ignorant—that the profession of Islam constituted equality.

His Lordship—I do not think he states any reason for not allowing his family to intermarry with the Kojahs?

Mr. Anstey—No, not at all. If Aga Khan felt that he was not a Musalman but a God—in which case they could clearly understand his objection to allowing such marriages—he clearly put himself out of Court; for if he was not a Musalman he could not claim any interest in these endowments for the benefit of Musselmans. The whole claim was most incoherent. The learned counsel then referred at considerable length to the power of excommunication claimed by Aga Khan, in cases where his doctrines were resisted.

The Advocate General said it was the Jamat (a general assembly of the Kojahs of the place) which excommunicated, and that Aga Khan disclaimed any intention of excommunicating.

His Lordship read the following passage from para. 5 of the first defendant's answer—"I further say that having heard in Persia of such proceedings in Bombay I wrote to my said agent and sent orders in my capacity of Spiritual Guide of the Kojah community to excommunicate the said Hubib Ebrahim and his associates, defendants in the bill aforesaid."

Mr. Anstey (referring to the excommunication) thought human impudence never went further than it did in this case, and one did not know whether most to admire Aga Khan's impudence or the readiness with which his European counsellors had lent themselves to bringing forward such statements as were contained in his answer. The learned counsel afterwards remarked that the claim of Aga Khan was bad, because it was contradictory and ambiguous;—contradictory because he could not be all the things that he pretended to be at once: he could not be a Kojah and not a Kojah—a Muslim and yet incapable of intermarrying with other Muslims—a Mahomedan and yet an Ismaili—a Shia even, and the head of the Ismailis; and finally it could not be true that what he had done had been done simply by virtue of his relations—be they what they might—to the Kojah tribe, or caste as he called it, and yet not merely by virtue of his relations towards them but towards another caste, the nature of which he did not condescend to explain, called the Momnas, and others whose very names were concealed from the Court. Here was an insufficient claim of right, and every principle was outraged in the way in which he made it. And it was not only bad in respect to the capacity in which the claim was made, but in respect also to the nature of the right claimed. Mr. Anstey at some length directed the attention of the Court to the manner in which Aga Khan used his pretended rights. He began by excommunication, and he ended by excommunication; and he himself admitted that the monies which he obtained he used not only for religious but also for his own secular purposes—which no doubt included his political purposes. There was nothing to prevent him using the monies which he extorted under the terrors of excommunication, in any way he liked.

The Advocate General suggested that it was now time to adjourn, as it was a quarter to six.

His Lordship consented, remarking that the case was of so much more interest than the usual run of cotton and share cases that he had not noticed it was so late.

(A report of the remaining portion of Mr. Anstey's address will appear on Monday.)

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—20TH APRIL.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Vundravundas Narrondas vs. *Merwanjee Pestonjee.*

Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid, with Mr. Ghandhibhoy, pleader, for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 56, the amount of house rent for one month, for the plaintiff's premises occupied by the defendant.

Dr. Reid stated that the defendant formerly occupied a portion of the plaintiff's house, for which he paid Rs. 56 per month. On the 7th February last, a new lease was, however, executed by the plaintiff to the defendant, commencing from the 1st March last, and by that lease the defendant was to pay Rs. 75 per month for the whole house. The learned advocate thought it right to mention that there had been some correspondence between the parties, in which it was alleged for the plaintiff that the lease had been obtained by fraud, but the document was now before the Court and could be proved to have been executed by the plaintiff. If he admitted it, Dr. Reid submitted that he ought to be at once nonsuited. One difficulty in the case was that the lease was not registered—a circumstance of which the learned counsel was not aware—but the time for registering it had not yet expired. The plaintiff was asked to go to the registrar's office to get it registered, but did not do so.

His Honor said there is a provision by which the defendant could have compelled the attendance of the man.

Dr. Reid requested that the plaintiff might be asked if he made the lease, and that the case might then be postponed to admit of the registration of the lease.

His Honor remarked that the lease ought to have been registered long since, and that he could not take any notice of it.

Dr. Reid submitted that the fact of non-registration could not make the lease void, and that there was no ground why the old tenancy should be affirmed now. The defendant was in a position to prove that he took the lease to the office to have it registered, but that the plaintiff did not attend. The defendant had two rooms under the old lease, which had terminated since last month, and he now occupied the whole house under the new lease.

His Honor said there was an admitted tenancy, under which Rs. 56 were payable, and that tenancy was not proved to have terminated.

Dr. Reid hoped that this Court would not be made the means of benefitting the plaintiff for his own wrong, especially as he himself admitted the new lease.

Mr. Thacker said he admitted nothing: everything must be proved by his learned friend.

His Honor was of opinion that the lease ought to have been registered long ago, if the defendant had been vigilant.

Dr. Reid said he had simply to state the facts, and leave them to the Court. The Court might exercise its discretion by postponing the case.

Mr. Thacker asked for a verdict.

Dr. Reid said he certainly would not consent to a verdict being given, and asked His Honor to take a note of his objection. If a verdict were given without a protest on his part, it might materially prejudice his client's case.

His Honor did not see how the defendant could be prejudiced in any way if he registered the lease and brought a new action, in which the lease could be proved.

Dr. Reid requested that a note might be taken of the new lease having been tendered, and of which a translation in English was before the Court.

His Honor took a note of a document having been tendered, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 56.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES.—1867.

PROSPECTUS.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

The Forbes' Stakes.—Rs. 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each, H. F. For all Horses. Weight for Age. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name on 1st May 1866, but Horses may be allowed to enter until 1st December at 50 G. M. stakes, and 25 G. M. forfeit.

The Maiden Galloway.—Rs. 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. Weight for age and inches. Byculla Standard reduced 7 lbs. 1½ mile. To close and name the day before the Race.

The Drawing Room Stakes.—Rs. 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for all Arab and country-bred Horses. 8 st. 7 lbs. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the Race.

A Sweepstakes.—40 G. M. For all Horses. Weight for age. 2 miles. Winner of the *Forbes' Stakes* 7 lbs. extra. To close and name on the 1st May 1866.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

The Derby.—Rs. 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for Horses named on 1st September, when the Race will close. For all Horses. 1½ mile. Weight for age. Entrance 20 G. M. The winner of the *Forbes' Stakes* 7 lbs. extra.

A Sweepstakes.—Of 50 G. M., H. F. For all Horses. 2 miles. Weight for age. Winners once 4 lbs. extra: twice or oftner 7 lbs. Nominations to be taken on the 1st May 1866, and Horses to be named the day before the Race.

The Welter.—Rs. 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M., H. F. For all Horses. Weight for age. Byculla standard raised 2 st. Gentlemen Riders. 1½ mile. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name on 1st January 1867, but Horses may be entered and named upon double stakes and forfeits until the day before the Race.

The Byculla Stakes.—For all Arabs. 20 G. M., H. F. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners once during the Meeting 4 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. 1 mile. Nominations to be taken on 1st May 1866, and Horses to be named the day before the Race.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor's Cup.—Presented by His Highness Aga Khan, value Rs. 1,200 for all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 2 miles. Entrance 30 G. M., H. F., and 10 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1867. To close and name on the 1st May 1866, but Horses may be entered until 1st September at 40 G. M. entrance, H. F. The winner of the *Derby* 4 lbs. extra.

A Sweepstakes.—Of 49 G. M., H. F. for nominations taken on 1st May 1866, and open until 1st September, at 50 G. M. stakes and a forfeit of 30 G. M. For all Arab Horses 8 st. 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. R. C. Horses to be named the day before the Race.

The Colt's Plate.—Rs. 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M., H. F. and an additional 10 G. M for each Colt declared to start. Weight for age. 1½ mile. For all Arab Colts and Fillies 4 years old, and under, imported after the 1st September 1865. Winners once to carry 4 lbs. extra, oftener 7 lbs. To close and name on the 1st May 1866.

The Malet Stakes.—Rs. 400 from the Fund. A Handicap open to all Horses that have started during the Meeting. 2¼ miles. 20 G. M. entrance. 5 G. M. F. for not standing the Handicap. Entrance to be made by 8 A. M. the day before the Race. Weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, and declarations as to standing or not, to be made with the other nominations of the day.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

The Great Bombay Sweepstakes.—100 G. M. each, H. F. 2 miles. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once to carry 4 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs., and oftener 10 lbs. To close on 1st May 1866, and Horses to be named the day before the Race.

The Whim.—Rs. 200 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. For all Horses. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 1½ mile. To close and name the day before the Race.

A Free Handicap.—For all Horses that have started during the Meeting. 1½ mile. Rs. 300 from the Fund, with an entrance of 15 G. M. Three Horses, the property of distinct owners to start, or the public money will be withheld. To name the day before the Race.

The Galloway Plate.—Rs. 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. 1½ mile. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 9 st. To close and name the day before the Race.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

"*His Highness Ally Shah's Challenge Cup.*"—50 G. M. 30 G. M. entrance, H. F. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Derby," and "H. R. H. Albert Victor's Cup," to carry 4 lbs. extra; winner of both 7 lbs. Horses imported after the 1st September 1865 allowed 5 lbs. To close and name on the 1st May 1866, but Horses may be entered until 1st September 1866 upon 40 G. M. entrance H. F. 1½ mile.

The Ladies' Purse.—Rs. 300 added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. For all Arab Horses. 1¾ mile. 8 st. 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra, oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., and Horses that have never won 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the Race.

A Sweepstakes.—Of 50 G. M. each, H. F. With Rs. 300 from the Fund for all Horses. 1½ mile and a distance. Weight for age. A winner of the *Derby*, "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," or any of the Sweepstakes 5 lbs. extra, of any two of them 10 lbs., of three or more 1 stone. To close on 1st May 1866, and name the day before the Race.

The Elliot Trial Stakes.—For Arabs. Rs. 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M., H. F. Winners of two or more seasons to carry 8 st., winners of one season 7 st. 10 lbs., winners of the season 7 st. 4 lbs. Maidens that have never won 6 st. 7 lbs. Maidens that have never started 5 st. 12 lbs. 2 miles. To close on the 1st May 1866, and name the day before the Race.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The Western India Turf Club Handicap.—50 G. M. 2 miles. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each Race won. Optional to losers at an entrance of 10 G. M. 5 G. M. F. for not standing the Handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 8 A. M. The Handicap to be declared by noon, the day before the Race.

The Beaten Plate.—Rs. 300 from the Fund. A Handicap open to the beaten Horses of the Meeting. 10 G. M. entrance, H. F. 1½ mile. Entrances to be made by 8 A. M. the day before the Race. Weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, and declarations as to standing or not, to be made with the other nominations of the day.

The Auction Stakes.—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Horses R. C. Entrance 10 G. M.

	st.	lb.
If to be sold for Rs. 1,200 to carry	9	7
" " 1,000 "	9	0
" " 800 "	8	7
" " 600 "	8	0

The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the Race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund To close and name the day before the Race

The Hack Stakes.—Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M. 10 st. 7 lbs. Gentlemen Riders. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the Race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 800. By order of the Stewards,

J. H. HENDERSON,
Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Byculla, 16th April, 1866.

SECUNDRABAD MONSOON MEETING.

Rule 3 has been altered as follows:—

3. All horses to be ridden by officers in Her Majesty's Services, or by persons who have never ridden the winner of a race of more value than 100 rupees.

By order of the Stewards,
R. ALEXANDER, Lt. R. H. A., Hony. Secy.
Secunderabad, 16th April 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HARBOUR CHURCH SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to express the common gratitude felt by those who have attended the Church of England services in the harbour for the past nine or ten weeks to Captain R. M. Norris, for placing his ship at their disposal, and to the chief mate, officers, and crew for carrying out those arrangement which have conduced so much to promote the comfort of the congregation, and the orderly observance of Divine Worship. Now that the *Alfred* is nearly loaded the services will, by permission of the authorities, be held for awhile on board H. M. S. S. *Semiramis*, and as the former ship is shortly to sail for Liverpool I doubt not but your readers and the numerous friends who have met on her deck from sabbath to sabbath will join in wishing for Captain Norris and his crew, after their long stay of twelve months here, a safe and prosperous voyage.

WM. BROWN KEER, Harbour Chap. S. P. G.
Bombay, 20th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The discussion on the brokerage of four and a half lacs paid to Mr. Premchund Roychund by the United Victoria and Colaba Company was of course made under the difficulty of many directors, their supporters being against the enquiry; but it is a well known fact that one, if not more of the directors, objected to the payment, and an enquiry in the High Court, with Mr. Anstey as counsel, might have elicited who made the verbal agreement, and also, whether the rumour that Premchund had a partner or partners in the transaction is not founded upon some facts.

The promoters and first directors of the Company cannot be deemed to have managed its affairs successfully, as all, except the Hon'ble Rustomjee, have retired from office, and had a poll been taken upon Mr. Scoble's amendment, there can be little doubt it would have been carried; but the room in which the meeting was held was too small, and holders of one share decided every question.

9th April. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF HISTORICAL TRUTH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In a leading article in the *Times of India* of to-day, it is stated that Mr. Walter Cassels entered the Legislative Council "almost in disregard of private interests." Whose private interests?—his own, or the interests of other people? If the former,—and this appears to be meant,—the *Times of India* tells us what was not known to the public before. It is not too late to learn that Mr. Walter Cassels magnanimously disregarded his private interests while he occupied a seat in the Legislative Council. The inference is that he left the country a very poor man, having sacrificed his private interests for the good of the people. It is a great pity that this self-sacrificing policy of Mr. Cassels was not more generally followed in Bombay during the time that he was in the Council, for then we should have had no rotten Banks and stinking Reclamations with their false premiums thrust upon us to ruin honest people and enrich the wise men who bolted to England with their forty lacs of rupees.

Will any of your readers supply the following information: List of public companies got up during speculation. Names of promoters. Numbers of shares allotted to each. Premiums of the allotments to each promoter?

20th April. HISTORY.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

NEEMUCH, 16TH APRIL.

THE Neemuch "corps dramatique" gave us two performances last week. The new stage looked very well, and the acting, all things considered, was very fair. An original prologue was spoken by the manager, Lieutenant Curtis, which I have copied, and *la voilà*.

PROLOGUE—13TH APRIL.

Ladies, one moment ere we come before you,
Pray think what pains we've taken e'en to bore you,
Our wish, though, is to please, so half may meet us
And with cold looks, or sneers, forbear to greet us.
Gentlemen, to your forbearance, too, we look,
Nor on the morrow, bring us up too sharp to book,
We'll do our best to while away an hour;
And if we don't, 'tis that we lack the power.
For our 'Bill of Fare' we've comedy to-night,
If you called it Farce you would be nearer right.
Ven'son's our first course, a luxurious food,
That, e'en when made a hash of, may be good.
Our meat is gammon, spinach, pickles,
Whate'er, in fact, your fancy tickles;
And in conclusion then we toll the knell
Of this day's acting, in the Area Belle.
We want to make you laugh; no dismal groans
Shall echo here to-night; our blithest tones
"Shall minister to minds diseased;" that is
If you'll forget the heat nor pine for tatties.
Here, on this emblem of the world, you'll find
How love has eyes, while cunning is but blind.
How stingy people work their own defeat.
How schemers scheme and venison's good to eat.
Then in the kitchen we'll a moral point,
Show love's alarms connected with a joint,
Unrol before you an extended view
Of sordid soldiers, peelers, milkmen true,
A crusty "Missus" and a pretty cook,
All these you'll see, that is, if you'll but look.

The first piece was "Done on Both Sides." This was well rendered. Most of the actors, however, seemed afraid of the sound of their own voices, with the exception of Dr. Ball, who entered into his part with great spirit, and was much applauded. His *role* was *Pygmalion Phibbs*, which, being one of Buckstone's characters, is sufficiently difficult to act properly. I heard some one say he had misunderstood his part, and was overdressed. Be this as it may, he was very amusing. Mr. Quin as *Whiffles* was much appreciated; and *Brownjohn* was well represented by Mr. Eden. Of the female characters, *Mrs. Whiffles* was just passable, while *Lydia* (spoken of in the bills as a lovely being) was simply awful. An interlude followed, which consisted of various nigger melodies very fairly sung by Mr. D'Almata, and some hornpipes and jigs, by others of the company. The whole concluding with a castanet dance in female character by Mr. D'Almata. Next followed the "Area Belle." *Pitcher* (Mr. Doveton) and *Tosser* (Mr. Curtis) were most energetically acted, and both these gentlemen seemed to understand their parts, and had no fears about speaking out. *Walker Chalks*, the milkman, (Captain Ritchie) gained great applause, and his song "Polly Perkins" was loudly encored on each occasion. *Penelope* (Mr. Stansby) was most *piquante* and he really acted the character to perfection. Mr. Gabb, who personated Mrs. Croaker, did his best, but he laboured under great disadvantages. The audience, however, was very good-natured.

Thus you see the Neemuch theatricals passed off famously on the whole, and the house was well filled on both nights.

But though

"All the world's a stage
And the men and women merely players,"

we must work sometimes. I will, therefore, record the work done here as well as the plays acted.

Colonel Taylor (at present commanding) went out the other day with a strong staff of doctors and engineers, &c., to reconnoitre the neighbouring villages, and fix on suitable sites for cholera camps, should such be unfortunately necessary. Two of these villages were chosen as combining all the requisite advantages. Arrangements are now to be made for an uninterrupted flow of supplies, and an ample allowance of water of proper quality. Talking of water, all our wells are to be numbered, and bottles of water, taken from each with corresponding numbers affixed, are to be sent down to Bombay for analysis. I wonder whether this precaution will lead to any result. For we are so accustomed to hear of elaborate sanitary precautions and extensive schemes of the utmost utility coming to naught, owing to some obstructive principle in the administration, that we begin to look with distrust on any new dodge, and don't believe in it. Now here are the new barracks we were promised, or rather to speak more correctly, here they are not, no, nor are likely to be for the next ten years. Government has found out a new system and plan for barracks. That is, the plan is not quite ready yet, and perhaps won't be for some time, but it is such a good one that really all others must give way to it. So the stones and lime are still waiting on the *maidan* for the auspicious moment, when they shall become fit habitations for the British soldier.

The barracks are all being fitted up with tatties and punkahs, and the soldier looks forward to being cool. He had better look out sharp after the *punkhawallahs*, else he stands a chance of being *looted*. A camp police has been organised, and I have heard of no burglaries or other robberies for some time.

Dr. Royle, I regret to say, has been obliged to leave us on account of ill health, and is now on his way to the Presidency, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE 34TH M. N. I. FROM SINGAPORE.—The S. S. *Arabia*, Captain Maddison, arrived from Singapore yesterday afternoon, having on board 431 men, women, and children of the 34th M. N. I., in charge of Captain Stafford and Lieut. Rivers. Among the other passengers were Captain Bowie, Rev. R. Tanner, and Mr. B. Bakes. Captain Maddison kindly forwarded a file of the *Straits Times* up to the 15th instant, but they contain no news of particular interest. The 34th will be encamped on the esplanade till the regiment starts for its new quarters, which will, we believe, be Bellary.—*Times, April* 14.

BENGAL.

WE learn that Messrs. F. L. Beaufort, A. A. Swinton, and F. C. Fowle, have been reported as eligible to become Judges of the High Court.—*Englishman, April* 14.

WE observe that among the Garrows of Tipperah and Gowalparah, their ancient custom of sacrificing a human being upon the death of a chief is still prevalent, and that the Government, in order to put a stop to this nefarious practice, has appointed Chief Garrows as Zemindar Police, on monthly stipends to be drawn from the nearest British Treasury.—*Id.*

WE learn from Patna that the late rain had damaged slightly the khassary and moosoor crops, but had improved the prospects of the wheat, barley, and oats, and that the fair weather and the light west winds which had set in after the rain, were bringing on the rubbee crop very favourably, and a good prospect was presented for the millet and mangoe.—*Id.*

GUBERNATORIAL LIBERALITY.—We find that on the demise of Ahmeela Begum, whose pension of Rs. 128 per mensem reverted to Government, the Viceroy sanctioned a donation of Rs. 200 for the funeral expenses of the deceased.—*Hurkaru, April* 14.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.—

13TH APRIL.

(BEFORE G. S. FAGAN, ESQ.)

E. D. Latapie vs. *Atkinson Tilton & Co.*

THIS was a suit instituted for the recovery of Rs. 123-4 on account of demurrage arising from certain boats belonging to plaintiff having been delayed alongside of the ship *Richard Busteed*, of which ship defendants were owners. The case had originally came on for hearing before Mr. Boulnois, and was adjourned for two months in consequence of the absence of the master of the vessel, who it was urged, on the part of the defendants, would be able to prove whether there actually existed any delay as they had no knowledge of the facts of the case.

Mr. Oliver, solicitor, appeared for plaintiff, and after explaining the circumstances abovementioned, was about to examine that, when Mr. Arrakiel said he had just been instructed by an assistant in defendant's firm who was present in Court to apply for an adjournment on the ground that Mr. Fergusson, their solicitor, was absent. He, Mr. Fergusson, had written and said that he should call at the Court but had not yet done so.

The Judge said that in that case defendant must pay the costs of plaintiff's attorney.

This having been consented to, the case was adjourned.—*Hurkaru, April* 14.

HOW I LIKED ADEN.

(*From Once a Week.*)

MUCH of the misery, and a greater portion too of the happiness of mankind, is made up of anticipation.

An event that lies hidden in the future, instead of being allowed to remain quietly there and be met by gradual approaches, is forcibly dragged into the present, and beneath the bewildering light of everybody's criticism, and of somebody's hopes and fears, distorted into a thing of gladness and sunshine, or of gloom and fear; so that when at last the long-looked-for event arrives, we often find that the happiness or the misery of the anticipation has been quite disproportionate to the measure of the reality.

I write this after a three year's residence at Aden, a small peninsula to the southward of Arabia.

The dismal accounts I had heard of this place from parties who had resided there, and the ominous look and shrug of the shoulders that accompanied the parting shake of the hand of my friend Brown, as we bid each other farewell on board the steamer,—he, the lucky dog! *en route* for England, and I—well, I say all these were sufficient to inspire me with a feeling of antipathy towards the great silent rocks that rose so gloomily on every side, and that feeling was considerably enhanced when after the long wearisome drive into Camp, with only—as my sole companion—a dusky, long legged bony Somali running by the side of the buggy in which I, Lieutenant Simpson of the ——, was seated in solitary state, I slowly ascended the steep incline of the Main Pass, and from thence, with the towering rocks closing me in above, beneath, and on either side, looked upon that marvellous plain of dust and rock and straw-houses, where I was to make my home.

I am not afflicted with much sentimentality, and scarcely know the name of a poet. I early trained myself to stoicism, and pride myself rather on a display of it; but on this occasion I must own to having experienced a very unmanly sensation some where in the region of the "*trachea*," and to having allowed the imagination to inscribe on the granite walls around me the motto of another place:

Who enters here, leaves hope behind!

And I even went further than this, for as I sat in the buggy, with my feet stretched out upon the splashboard, smoking a "Manilla"—poor Brown's last gift—and allowed the lazy rectangular quadruped (*called* a horse because he had the usual complement of legs belonging to that animal, but was in all other respects totally dissimilar) to pick his way leisurely between the strings of laden camels that were coming through the Main Pass in a country direction (by-the-by, there always *are* camels coming through this narrow defile in a contrary direction), I fell to thinking of all the horrors I had been led to expect at Aden—gloom, confinement, and a wearisome monotonous life, until I almost fancied myself banished to one of Britain's far-distant penal settlements, and caught myself in the act of raising my hand to my head to assure me that I was not—what I felt miserably like—a shaven convict!

So much for that artful deceiver imagination. I have discarded the fellow now, for the tricks he played upon me then. I found Aden no penal settlement, but a jolly jovial place, with as nice a lot of officers as I would care to meet with. We were compassed about with certain restrictions, of course; might not take one step beyond the isthmus boundary for fear of hurting the sensitive feelings of the Arabs; had our fresh water dealt out to us in small rations which we paid for, and yet could not for love or money, purchase a drop beyond our appointed measure; and if our teapot ran short had to replenish it with "seconds," a very bitter brackish water, used sparingly for washing purposes, or with "thirds," which was almost the salt sea itself, only more unpalatable.

I speak of the time when that grand invention, so invaluable to Aden (dependent as it was upon the interior, and the good will of the Arabs for its supply of fresh water), had not been introduced there, by which the salt sea waves are condensed into something fit to drink.

I believe that by the introduction of these machines, Aden has now become almost independent in this one respect, and that no more laurels will be won by young aspirants, or grey-headed veterans, as in the day of which I speak, when a warlike demonstration at Sheikh Othman threw terror into the hearts of the Arabs, and brought them to terms for the regular supply of food and water.

Life in India had in some measure prepared me for life at Aden, which I now declare to be in some respects immeasurably superior. A small up-country station even with "shikar," unless it be of the more exciting kind, "Tiger" or "Boar hunting," "Pig, sticking," &c., is decidedly "slow" compared to the endless excitement that is occasioned weekly, sometimes oftener, when the booming cannon from "Shumshum" and "Seerah" proclaim a something in sight, and every eye is strained, and telescope adjusted, to sweep those heights, and discern, if possible, upon the outstretched arms up there, the colour of the waving signals that float against the clear blue of the cloudless sky.

If the signal be merely a red flag the watcher turns away with a feeling of disappointment at his heart, for it is only "a ship" in sight; but if the blue cross on the white ground reveals itself, then instantly nags saddled, buggies ordered, and a rush made down to the point, for a P. and O. steamer has been signalled, and news from India or from England is at hand

Then follows the boarding of the steamer, and the eager search amongst the passengers for familiar faces; the hearty recognition, or the hasty introduction; the return on shore; the pesterings of the feather-selling Jews and Somalis, whose incessant jabber deafens and bewilders you; the rapid transit of the passengers into Camp by means of buggies, or on donkey-back; and, if time permit, a hasty "lionising" of the place; and then the cool evening drive back again to the Point; the going on board once more; the pleasant glance at the sweet rosy faces of English girls (if the steamer be from England), or the sadder one at the pale, sickly, bleached countenances of the homeward-bound ladies (if the steamer be either Bombay or Calcutta one); and lastly, the parting farewell, and the slow return into Camp, for your brute is in all probability done up, and likes to take it quietly, and you have no objection to his doing so for you, too, feel jaded with the day's excitement, and you take the opportunity of giving a glance at that letter which has lain in your pocket all day, and which you have been too busy to look at before. After this follow a few days of uninterrupted monotony, and then more signals and more excitement.

The pleasure of the ladies on the occasion of the arrival of the steamers is of a much milder description. An exceptional case may sometimes draw one of the fairer sex as visitor on board, but the majority remain quietly at home awaiting their guests; those resident in Camp having the additional "*excitement*," not enjoyed by their sisters at the Point, of watching with eagerness the exchange of the small white flag, which is floated there as a signal that the steamer has arrived, for the equally small red one, which signifies that the "tappaul" has reached Camp, and that the letters are about to be distributed.

And those letters from home! In India you knew that once every fortnight alone could they possibly reach you, and if the time passed and none came, you were content to wait the month for the next supply: but at Aden how different! There every week brought steamers from England, and the knowledge that you might hear by any, or all of them, fostered a positive craving for letters, which only those who know how very pleasant news from a far country is, especially when that country is one's own home, can at all appreciate. Even I, not over fond at any time of incurring or rather I should say, paying a debt of this nature, actually became at last eager for a rival of my letters, and felt it quite like a hard-ship if the mails arrived without bringing me one.

Aden, or "A Den," or the "Old Rock," or "Old Hole," or by whatever other name friends or enemies choose to designate it, never grew dull to me. The picturesque beauty of the grand old rocks towering so majestically on every side, filled me with a sort of awful wonder, and when once a year after a heavy fall of rain (which tradition says was an unheard-of event until the English took the place), they changed their appearance and were clothed with a scanty but many tinted verdure; and the rugged bits of rock on which nothing will grow, washed by the rain, gleamed bright and beautiful in radiant tints of wonderful hues; then I felt almost a painter's inspiration, and longed to transfer such beauty to paper or canvas; but, alas! a thermometer at 120 deg, with a strong hot wind blowing, accompanied by clouds of sand, is fatal to water-colour skies, and by no means a pleasing adjunct to oil-painting.

And this reminds me of a problem in connection with Aden, propounded by ——, the wag of our mess-table. Here it is: *Given—Therm. 108 deg. in the shade, with a terrific sand-storm raging, to find the height of a fellow's temper.* I decline for obvious reasons publishing the solution.

The power and vehemence of the winds might almost be classed as one of the characteristics of Aden. They are periodical, commencing in the early part of the month of May, and continuing until October. They usually begin at about half-past ten in the morning, gradually increasing in strength until 3 P. M., when they begin to die away, and by sundown have quite subsided, so that it often happens that eight o'clock in the evening, the coolest time in India, is the hottest in the Camp, at Aden, on account of the stillness of the air, and the heat that is reflected off the rocks While these winds prevail every one endeavours to seek a temporary residence either at the Point or on the top of a high rock that juts out into the sea called "Ras Marshag," where the few basket houses are eagerly bought up, and where the heat of the winds is tempered by the passage over the sea.

It was my ill-luck to have to spend one hot season in Camp. Subalterns, especially bachelors, are supposed to be impervious to heat, and have sometimes a difficulty in getting the necessary leave of absence, except under a medical certificate. I had a taste, then, that I shall not soon forget. Reading, writing, in short, work of any kind, was quite out of the question when the storm of wind was at its height. The lattice-work of which my house was composed had been so constructed as to render the entrance of clouds of sand, mingled with tolerably sized stones, an easy, but not a pleasant matter, and on one occasion so violent was this unique storm that I was actually forced for upwards of an hour to crouch into a corner and receive a continuous volley of these unpleasant missiles on my back, my face having been already much torn and cut by exposure at the first.

On returning to my work, the paper on which I had been writing, together with pens, inkstand, &c., had totally disappeared, but I found them afterwards buried beneath the sand that lay an inch and a-half deep upon the table.

I am afraid that on that occasion I betrayed the secret of the solution of the before-mentioned problem to my sharp-witted friend, the Moonshee, who patiently waited until my storm at *the* storm had passed away, and then quietly resumed his lesson in Arabic.

That fellow was a perfect pattern of patience, and deserves a word of opinion at my hands. He was a Jew, and not a little proud of his high descent, which he traced glibly through a labyrinth of bewildering names only a few of which would, every now and then, strike on my ear as familiar. He was a direct descendant he said, of Kohath and being of the priestly line, was entitled to read aloud the Scriptures in the synagogue His name was Shalloom; he was a fine-looking intelligent man; very conversant with the patriarchal history, as indeed are most of the Jews I have met with, so much so that no amount of cross-examination or "chaff" will cause them to trip in their narrative.

We fellows at the mess, under pretence of buying feathers, used often to decoy a Jew vendor of those articles into speaking of the historical portion of his people's history; and with the utmost gravity would inquire into the character of Jacob's thirteenth son, or narrate a fictitious incident in the life of Abraham; but he was always wide-awake to the fiction, and with the same gravity with which we had propounded the question, or related the narrative, would endeavour to convince us of our error, and set us right upon the subject.

That my Moonshee, by birth a priest, and by occupation a reader of the Scriptures, should have been so accurately conversant with the whole history of the patriarch as to detect the slightest flaw we exhibited, seemed natural enough, but it did surprise me when I found every Jew, of whatever grade, equally capable of doing so.

Their devotional reverence of their Sabbath also struck me. With the first shining of a star on the evening of Friday, till the same appearance on the evening of Saturday, all worldly occupations ceased, even the necessary meal for the intervening Sabbath had been carefully prepared beforehand, so that no labour should be done on that day. Once on a Saturday, forgetting the sacredness of the day, I called up my Moonshee to receive payment, it being then due; but he refused to touch a coin of it, reminding me it was the Sabbath. Whether had it been the last opportunity of receiving it he would still have remained steadfast may be doubted, but I never put him to the test.

The condition of the Jews has been much ameliorated since our occupancy of Aden. Before that time they were domineered over by the Arabs, and subjected to many petty annoyances. Amongst others, no Jew was permitted to wear a "puggree," the common head-dress of the East, and whoever did so exposed himself to insult. The English gave back this privilege to the Jew, but they do not seem to have freely availed themselves of it, for excepting my Moonshee, Shalloom, I noticed most of them wearing only a peculiar skull cap, from beneath which three little cork-screw curls hang down either cheek.

By far the most interesting people at Aden are the "Somalis," an African race. The men are uniformly of one type, and so like each other that it is almost as easy to distinguish between two flies as between two Somalis. They are tall and wiry, with a great deal of bone and very little flesh, and with remarkably small heads, which may be frequently seen encased in a sort of plaster-of-Paris mould, made of "Chunam," which is a kind of cement resembling whitewash, and which serves a twofold purpose, as a refrigerator of the scalp, and an expurgator of vermin. The Somali women are remarkable like the Hottentots, for their rotundity, and for the marked ungracefulness of their figure and carriage.

Apropos of the Arabs, I must relate an anecdote concerning one of them. I was one day seated in my verandah engaged in reading, when my attention was attracted by a low sound, as of some one sobbing near me. At first I did not particularly regard it, but when it gradually increased from a sob into a wail, and from a wail into a howl, I could stand the nuisance no longer and rose to investigate the cause, of course expecting to hear that some direful calamity had befallen the weeper, or the weeper's house. No such thing; I found a great hulking Arab seated on the ground, sobbing as though his heart would break, *because my butler had refused to give him a few "pice"* (the smallest coin current), *the amount of his overcharge for bringing a camel-load of grass to my bungalow!* I instantly ordered the blubbering fool to the right-about, and whether he ever reached his home and told his grief, or died that night of a broken heart, I didn't much care.

I will not assert that this is a characteristic of the brave Arab race, for I must say I have remarked in *all* the blakies of every tribe I have ever met with, a remarkable facility for doing "the water-cart business" on the shortest possible notice. A fountain of tears seems always kept ready on hand, and the slightest provocation causes the "briny to flow.

Stupidity is another characteristic common to most natives. Amongst my few domestic servants I had the good, or ill luck to number one who, if not quite, was more than half a fool—a regular "county pippin," who knew no more the relative position of things or their value than a babe unborn. When I was in a good temper he used to amuse, but when in a bad one, annoy me, with his stupid provoking ways. On one occasion, finding my soap dish unreplenished, after repeated orders to have it done, I had the fellow up, and pointing to the object of his negligence fiercely demanded why my orders had not been obeyed. Without appearing the least disconcerted at my reproof he quietly placed the cover on the soap-dish, and then with the air of a waiter uncovering a dainty, or of a conjuror exhibiting a trick, with a flourish of his arm, raised the cover, disclosed the empty utensil, and said in his own vernacular, which I translate for the benefit of my readers, "Look, there is nothing there?" The result of that information, was the immediate application to his person of my booted foot, which quickly conjured him out of my sight. I had to retain him in my service, however, and at exorbitant high wages. I had brought him with me from India, and owing to the aversion felt by all servants to go to Aden, had been obliged to resort to the usual system of offering higher wages to such as would accompany me, and was bound, in case of dismissing one, to pay his passage back again to Bombay. The rascal was not worth that, and as the time was drawing near for my departure from the Old Rock, I made a virtue of necessity, and continued him in my service until I reached the shores of Bombay, and then I shook him off.

It was with many regrets I left the old place, but I carried away with me one memento of my sojourn there, in the shape of a wife. An unlucky pic-nic to Gold Mohur Valley, and a return over the moonlight waters did for me. I was absent from the mess that night; stronger attractions than the Thurston (though I am a first-rate hand at billiards, and was never known to miss the opportunity of a game before) kept me away from the table; and now that I am an old married man, and my hand has grown unsteady, I seldom touch a cue myself, but I like to see the youngsters play.

Is the reader surprised that, under *all* these circumstances, I never found old Aden dull?

DIFFERENT CONSTITUTIONS.—Some years ago a lot of city tourists were wandering over Scotland. One rainy night a poor fellow got wet, tired, and benighted, sat down by the roadside, and there died of fatigue and exposure. The hardship was very great to a town-bred man. The story was told in the papers, and came to the ears of a Highland keeper. "Weel, weel," he said, "I canna understand that. I was oot watchin' the river mysel' yon nicht, and it was kind o' weet, but fine and warm. I was tired, and I lay doon, and, though I should have keepit awake, I just sleepit. Weel, when I wakened about six o'clock, the water had come two inches up my side where I lay in the shough. I was kind o' cold and stiff-like, but I took a rin and warmed myself, and then I came over the hull to my own house and got my breakfast. I canna understand how the man died; he must have been ill some other way surely."—*Rough Night's Quarters, by one of the People who have Roughed it.*

BODY SNATCHING.—One of the ablest professors of his time was Joshua Brookes; he had created a fine museum of preparations at his house in Blenheim-street, where he taught the more important branches of his profession. Late one dark night there was a ring at the bell; the house-pupil, recognising the summons, proceeded to the door, and admitted, as usual, two ill-looking men bearing a heavy burthen in a sack. Not a word passed, the sack was put down, some money placed in the hands of the bearers, and they, with rather more than their customary alacrity, were preparing to depart, when the young doctor, by the dim light he carried, noticed a movement in the sack. "Hullo!" he cried, "this subject's not dead." "Then kill him when you want him," was the laughing reply, and both men rapidly disappeared into the dark street. Pursuit was out of the question, so the house-pupil, with the mortifying conviction that he had been the victim of a hoax, lost no time in untying the sack, determined to have a reckoning with at least one of the confederates. A stalwart Irishman stepped out at the first summons, but he swore so lustily that he had but just come to life, and seemed so certain that the doctor was bound to provide for him for the rest of his existence, that the greatly embarrassed pupil, as a last resource, sent for his professor. Brookes heard the story with undisturbed countenance, and at the end seemed to acquiesce in the man's extravagant idea. "My good fellow," he answered, with a grim smile, "nothing can be more natural. To-morrow morning I will arrange everything. To-night you must be content with such accommodation as I have at my disposal. Mr. Watkins, show him into the theatre." "Oh it's mighty fond of theatres I am," exclaimed his visitor, following well pleased, the steps of his conductor, the dim light the latter carried barely enabling the Irishman to see two or three figures of birds or beasts, he hardly knew which, that moved as he passed them. Presently a door was opened, and Pat stepped jauntily over the threshold. There was a strong light in the place, and every object could be distinctly seen in it. The man made a sudden stop, his hair stood upright on his shock head, his eyes started from their sockets, his knees knocked together in a paroxysm of fright. He stood for a moment with open mouth, white face, and staring eyes, then, with a yell loud enough to have awakened the dead (he beheld them in horrible states of preparation) from their long sleep, he sprung back into the yard dashed past a wolf that leapt at him as far as his chain would permit, fled by a vulture that with outstretched wings was about to make a grab at him as he advanced, rushed through the street door that had been conveniently left open for him by the grimly-grinning professor, at the top of his speed fled up Blenheim-steps into Oxford-street, and then ran in the direction of Seven Dials as if pursued by the terrible inmates of the anatomical theatre with whom he had been expected to pass the night.—*My Life and Recollections, By the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.

Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORN, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.....J. B. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6	months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.	
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.	
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.	
On Demand			1s. 10⅞d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s.	11⅝d.	
1 do.	at 1s.	11½d.	
On demand	at 1s.	11⅜d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s.	1d.	
4 do.	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	
3 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.	
2 do.	do.	2s.	0¼d.	
1 month's	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s.		
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s.	11⅞d.	

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	1¼d.	"
3 do.	at 2s.	1d.	"
2 do.	at 2s.	13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0½d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d	per Rupee.	
Do. " at 3 "	at 2s.	0⅝d.	"	
Do. " Demand	} 2s.	0d.		
Do. Scotland "				
Do. Ireland "				
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11⅞d.	"	

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per cent. per annum.		
Do. 3 months' sight	4	"	"
Do. 6 "	4	"	"
Do. 12 "	5	"	"

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0⅝d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"	
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"	
" 1 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"	
On demand	2s.	0d.	"	
On Scotland do.	} 1s.	11⅞d.	"	
On Ireland do.				
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	} 1s.	11⅞d.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अँड चाइना बाँक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Igguldén, H. G. Seaman, } Managers.
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्थान, चाइना, अँड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal		6	per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.	
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.	
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 20, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.	
" 4 "	2s.	0⅝d.	"	
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"	
" 1 "	2s.	0⅛d.	"	
" on Demand	2s.	0⅛d.	"	
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	} 1s.	11⅞d.		

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAFOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
1 do. do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
Demand.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

*All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1863.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal		7	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee Tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ..	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do. ..	at 2s.	0⅝d.	"
3 do. ..	at 2s.	0½d.	"
2 do. ..	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1 do. ..	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
On demand ..	at 2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY

(LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—

The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double-stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Corrected to February '66	12	0
The Wreck of the *London*	0	12
The Demons of the Sea. By W. S. Hayward	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter; and other tales	1	8
Marietta; a novel. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1 N. S. with Patterns	5	12
Ditto Supplement, bound	8	0
Orthopraxy; the Mechanical Treatment of Deformities, &c of the Human Frame. By H. H. Bigg...	7	8
Artemus Ward; his Travels	0	12
——— among the Mormons	0	12
Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church, 2 vols...	24	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion	3	12
Nursery Rhymes, new and old	3	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	8
Plays—Unprotected Female. Cool as a Cucumber. Practical Man. Each	0	8
Our Farm of Four Acres, &c	0	12
Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol.	5	12
Born Again. By Rev. J. Winslow	2	0
Fergusson's Surgery	7	12
Tennyson's In Memoriam	4	8
——— Idylls of the King	5	4
——— Enoch Arden	4	8
——— The Princess	3	11
The Handy Horse Book. By a Cavalry Officer	2	12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ.	3	8
Picture Scrap Book for Children	6	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry...	2	12
Davis on Flexions of the Uterus...	2	0
Every Man's Own Lawyer.	5	0
Fielding's Works, complete in 1 vol.	10	8
Field Day and Sham Fight (in box).	10	8
Miniature Drill (in box)...	5	9

17th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections.

It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Dangerous Diseases,—How many life-long maladies spring from neglecting trifling symptoms! The pimple, readily curable in the nursery, becomes, through carelessness, the irremediable torment of after life. With a knowledge of the curative powers of Holloway's Ointment and Pills those who fail to use them for extirpating the first seeds of hereditary ailments will have to bear the punishment resulting from their folly. Holloway's remedies will remove eruptions of the skin, scorbutic diseases, and scrofula, and heal every description of ulcer, sore, wound or abrasion. By the use of Holloway's excellent, speedy, and safe medicaments, much pain and immense expense will be saved, and a great benefit be conferred on the present and succeeding generations.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—

CHAMPAGNE...	at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour)	at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gueyraud	at " 18

H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do.	...Pints	do.	3	"
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1	"
Do.	...Pints	do.	3	"
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	"
Do	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	"
Do	(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	"
BRANDY			1	"
CLARET	(St. Julien)		3	"
Do.	(Larose)		3	"
EAU DE COLOGNE			6	Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts	32
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints.	28
RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do.	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do.	quarts	36
Do. Hock,	do.	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts	24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocius Freres & Co.	quarts	36
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts	35
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1858, first quality,	Montheail franc	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60
BRANDY.			
Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Baltresque			32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter,		pints.	12
Do.		flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	"	"	"	30
SHERRY, good	"	"	"	30
Do. pale	"	"	"	25
Do. do.	"	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	"	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	"	18
TENT WINE	"	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale	"	"	"	36
Do. do.	"	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	"	36
do.	"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau	"	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	pts.	"	8
CLARET, Breakfast	"	qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA	" " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad	" " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	" " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	" " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	" " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—

In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	22
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	35
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.

—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Messes Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.		
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux	Rs. 34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F Geisler and Co...	Rs. 44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected every day. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 12th April 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows

—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at premises No. 7, Church Gate Street, the handsome Household Furniture of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, consisting of Drawing and Dressing-room Chairs, handsomely Carved round Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Presses, Clothes, and Towel Horses, Book Cases, Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Screens, Glass-door, Cupboards, Hatstands, Writing Tables, four post Bedsteads, single Cots, Looking Glasses, Reading Chairs, Easy Chairs, Chinese Rattan Chairs, Table Covers, Conversation Couches, Sofas, Piano, Music Box, Pictures, Plated Candlesticks, Chamber Candlesticks French Lamps, Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, and 3 lights, Globe Lamps, Plated Ware, comprising, Cruet Stands, Egg Stands, Butter Pots, Side Dishes, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Sugar Basin, Milk Jug, Coffee and Tea Pots, Bottle Stands of sizes, Nut Crackers, Trays, Liqueur Stands, Cut Glassware, consisting of Champagne Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Wine and Water Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Claret Glasses, Goblets, Finger Cups, Decanters, Salt Cellars, Handsome Dinner Service, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, Meat Safes, Filters, &c., &c.

The above property will be on view from Monday next at our Auction Rooms.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague of Finsburry, London.

By the same maker as the above, one handsome Cottage Piano with all the latest improvements.

One Mahogany square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangley, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.

A few dozens Firth and Sturdey's Brandy, highly recommended.

Just received a fresh Batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

Two superior View Lens Old Rosses.

JOHNSTON & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T. Cloths.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
9 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
1 Case Sarries.
3 Cases Garden Lantorns.
3 " Hand do.
3 " Table Lamps.
20 Dozen Spare Globes.
25 " Chimnies.
1 Case Cotton Wicks.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT MAHIM.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will submit to public competition at their premises, at 3 P. M., all that piece of Ground or Oart called Hydor Bhat or Mungul Wady, with a Bungalow, Cookroom, Stable, &c., situate at Mahim, opposite the Mahim Bazaar, in the Island of Bombay, the said Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling-houses and premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 33 and 60, and the said piece or parcel of Land or Ground or Oart containing by admeasurement 21,957 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Pension and Tax No. 166, and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the Sea-shore, on the North by a Passage and the Oart of Hurry Battia, and on the South by a Passage bordering on the Oart of Balgovindass Hurgovundass. The property is situated in a very airy and healthy locality, and many sick persons resort thereto for the recovery of their health. Full particulars and plan of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 17th April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF NEW VINGORLA COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Shaw Pachoobhoy Tazesee & Co., by order of Shaw Lalljee Heerjee, the undermentioned Dhocras of cotton.

80 Dhocras New Vingorla Cotton, landed ex-Pattamar *Dustgheerie.*

110 Dhocras New Vingorla Cotton landed ex-Pattamar *Nagnee.*

Terms of Sale—50 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
15 " " Madapollams.
15 " " Jaconets.
10 " " T. Cloth.
7 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
9 " White and Grey Dhoties.
10 " White Long Cloth.
12 Casks Railway Grease.

An Invoice of best galvanized Wire Rope of different sizes, 3 and 4, Thread best Russian Cordage of different length and sizes, Ambro, mar, and house line, spunyarn, Hooks and Thimbles, best improved long flax Canvas of different numbers; Sail Twine of best quality, &c., &c.

An extra strong 5 feet double door Bank Safe, made by Tann Walbrook, London, of best boiler plate doors, rivetted with hard steel to prevent their being cut through, with patent cylinder bank locks.

AT 2 P. M.

A first-rate English-built Sociable complete, with a first class Arab Horse and Harness.

A very light Phaeton with a pair of very serviceable and handsome little Deccan Ponies, with Silver-mounted Harness.

A handsome English-built light Dog-Cart with a Bay Horse and Plated-mounted Harness.

A light double-seated Phaeton.

SALE OF SUNDRY IRON TOOLS, &c.

On THURSDAY. the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown on Duncan Road, close to Alladin Jeewajee, Tent Merchant, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s premises, by order of Cadurbhoy Alladin, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. John McAvoy, sundry Iron Too's, &c., consisting of Crabs, round and flat Bar Iron, Anvils, Crowbars, Bellows, Iron Hoops, Cart Wheels, Jack Screws, Ropes, Bolts and Nuts, Saws, Sheet Iron Casting, Cart and Carriage Spring, round Saws, 2 and 3 Sheeve Blocks, Lorry Wheels, Hammers, Garry Axles, Sootkees, Wooden Doors and Windows, Scales, Triangular Stands, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE—30 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

Two beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.

Bombay, 19th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at his Room, No. 8, Meadow Street, sundry Effects of deceased persons.

ALSO,

To close an account, several pairs of gilted Vases of different kinds, a quantity of Snuff Boxes of different patterns, Pictures, Coloured Wall Papers, Chomic Leather, Tool Boxes, American Clocks, Inkstands, Fancy Boxes of different kinds, and variety of other articles.

ALSO,

A large Blackwood Cashier's Counter, on account of concerned.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 19th April 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, a small quantity of Photographic Materials.

S P G } 30 cases polished Plate Glass, ex-*Defiance, Gosforth* and *Sailor Prince.*

One Dalmatian large-spotted Carriage Dog.

134 | 67—34 Bales 300 lbs. each, No. 30, Mock Water Twist.

15 Bales 50 pieces each, Grey Shirting 7 lbs.
30 " 50 " " 8 lbs.

Also on account and at the risk of Lulloobhoy Maneckchund, the first purchaser.

B V/D B } 12 cases 1,186½ reams, ½ tola Overland Post Paper, pink, blue and white.

V. B. 30½ Dozen Win's white and yellow False Pearls

By order of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee's Sons, and on account and risk of Cadderbhoy Rahimbhoy, the first purchaser:—

8 Casks of Chalk.

AT 1 P. M.

An open Carriage.

A second-hand Phaeton in excellent condition, with German Shutters, adapted for one or two Horses.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF SLATES.

On TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the new premises of the Oriental Bank, in Rampart Row, Fort:—

A Lot of Slates.—*Conditions of Sale.*—Cash on the spot, and the Slates to be removed off the premises by 5 P.M. day after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd inst., and following day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of EDWIN HEYCOCK, Esq. (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, at Malabar Hill; the same consists of rich Cut Glassware, a handsome "Paris" Dinner Service for 26 persons, Dinner and Breakfast sets, very rich Claret and Gold Dessert Service, and a handsome Tea and Coffee Ditto, sets of best plated Dish Covers, containing 4 and 6 respectively, round Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, Spoons and Forks, Fish Carvers, Dessert Knives and Forks, Ice Pitcher, a pair of best treble-branched Candlesticks, with frosted shades, Cutlery, &c., elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as large Chiffoniers, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Drawingroom, Priedieu and other Chairs, Oval and Round Teapoys, Circular, Dining, Pier, Card Camp, Writing and other Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Whatnot, two richly carved Sideboards, a large Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots on Almira with side wings, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, a Chubb's Treasure Chest, a very rich Drawing-room Carpet with border, Bronze single, double, and 3 light hanging Argand Lamps, rich Engravings in Frames, handsome Figures with Domes, an Eight-day Clock, Books, Tool-chest, Guns and Revolvers, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. on the first day, an elegant English-built close Carriage, with a pair of handsome fast trotting large Horses, and Harness complete.

An English-built Brougham with a pair of Cape Horses and Harness complete.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE WESTFIELD, BREACH CANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have been honoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th inst., and following days, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, Wines, &c., of the Hon'ble Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice, (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Westfield, Breach Candy, comprising rich Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, Water Goglets, handsome Frosted Dessert Jugs and Rummer Ice Plates, Dessert Sets, Preserve Pots, &c., a very handsome large White and Gold China Dinner Set from Copeland in London, arranged for Plated Covers and Dishes, Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, rich Dresden Dessert Services, a set of Elkington's best Plated Dish Covers, containing 4, another set of 4 ditto with large Plated Venison Dish, a set of Hotwater and two Vegetable Dishes of Elkington's best Plate, neat Dishes, Wine Coolers, Epergne, large Tea Trays, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, salvers, an Elkington's Tea and Coffee Service, and Butter Pot, Sauce Tureens and Boats, treble-branched and single Candlesticks, a set of Elkington's Spoons and Forks for 30 persons, Dessert Knives and Forks, a small lot of silver Ware, several dozens of Silver handled Cutlery, a most superb and elaborately Gilt Plateau for Dinner Table, with Plate Glass Centre in three pieces, with a Centre piece of Groups, and two side pieces with ditto, together with two elegant seven light richly gilt Candelabras to match, with cases complete, the whole from "Odiot" of Paris, a set of Blackwood Dining Table for thirty persons, round ditto for twelve persons, and Camp ditto, Sideboard, Dumb Waiters, handsome Platina and Gold Moderator Lamps, Egyptian Pattern, from Lemoniar of Paris, and also forming handsome Flower Vases, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Card, Oval, Round, Pier, Side and other Tables, Centre Ottoman, Conversation and half backed Couches, Easy, Rocking, and other Chairs, China Japanned Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, a Ladies' China Work Table, a rich Velvet Axminster Carpet with border and Figured Cotton Sewing Cover, a large Musical Box, playing twelve Tunes, handsome Parian Marble Flower Vases on Groups; Subjects:—Three Graces, Struggling Cupid, and Paul and Virginia—Plated four light and single Lamps, two handsome French gilt Clocks, a splendid Semigrand Pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, several Engravings and Prize Chromo-Lithographs in frames, a Portable Gymnasium from Hugueum, English Brass, Blackwood four-post, and Camp Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Reclining Couches, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Book Shelves, a small collection of choice Wines and Oilman Stores, a few Books, a first-rate double barrelled (Damascus Twists,) Safety Trigger and Gun by Rigby of Dublin, a Revolver in case, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M., on the first day of the sale, a four-seated Open Carriage, by "Laurie and Marner," with cover, glass doors, and venetians for Monsoon, sets of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, a Bullock with Puckall, &c.

Also, by permission, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RICHARD COUCH:—

An excellent Shigram and a pair of handsome high caste Bay Arab Horses.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

ALSO,

By permission, at the same place, and on Thursday the 26th instant,

A Library of very valuable Law Books belonging to a gentleman leaving Bombay, catalogues of which are published separately.

SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT No. 47, BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a square Piano, a park Phaeton, a pair of Bay Galloways, &c., the property of a Gentleman, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

SALE OF ELEGANT AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place the Handsome and Valuable Household Furniture, plated glass and Queen's Ware &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHEATON, HORSE, &c., AT No. 30, MIDDLE COLABA, OPPOSITE TO THE SANITARIUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Phaeton Horse, &c., of EDWARD PARKER, Esq.

AT 1 P. M.

A nearly new circular fronted Brougham.
A fast running Mare.
A nearly new English-built Phaeton.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT UPPER COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Captain W. C. BARKER, Superintendent of Marine, (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Rich Cut Glass ware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Hot water and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Waiters, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., Handsome carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular Table, Round, Dining Ditto. for 12 persons, Pier Tables with marble Slabs, Side Boards, Conversation Couches, and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Hat-stand, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Large Four Post Bedstead, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers with Book Cases and Writing Drawers, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Rich Velvet Pile carpet, a splendid Cottage Pianoforte, a Gilt Clock, a Mahogany Book-case, Lady's China Cabinet, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps with and without Drops, Pictures, Books, Linen Table, Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built four-seated roomy open Carriage, a pair of handsome Bay fast trotting Horses, and Harness complete. An Elegant and stylish English-built Miniature Brougham with Circular Glass fronts (very light for one horse) with a strong serviceable Horse and Harness complete, a Palanqueen, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday, the 30th instant.

FOR SALE.

A pair of fast trotting Arab Horses, beautifully matched, with plated double harness complete. Can be used singly and also in saddle. Price Rs. 1,100.

A Sociable by Silk and Son, with a pair of Bay Mares, 6 and 8 years old, and a set of double Harness complete. Rs. 2,500.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.—A first-rate Bungalow, just completed at a great expense, with furniture. For particulars apply to

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th April 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.

—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—A large quantity of beautifully bound ALBUMS, to hold 50 or 100 Portraits.

Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each—CASH.

Up-country constituents will please say the price of the Album required, and how many Portraits it should contain, accompanying their order with a remittance, or postage stamps, when the Album will be sent, post free.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WHISKEY BARRELS on a 4-wheel dray, best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with bright Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property.

In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.

Rs. 10 each—Cash.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COPYING Presses, Letter and Foolscap sizes, with stand, copying books, water pan and brush, oil paper, etc., copying ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125.

SOUNDY & Co.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.—Some beautiful sweet-toned Instruments by the best makers, with a good Selection of the best Airs.

Full particulars, with names of Tunes played by each Instrument, furnished to intending purchasers, on application, or by post.

7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust.

From Rs. 5 to 35 each. SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.

Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.